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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

'Curb Competition'–Brandeis

League in China Is Approved

Tokyo Conciliates Moscow

Congress Delves Into Dollar

India Stirs With Moslems

Goethe Saw America Leading

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS of the United States Supreme Court takes a stand against unbridled competition. In a dissenting opinion from the bench, he calls the present economic condition an emergency more serious than war, and takes the view that unemployment may not be overcome until production and consumption are in balance. "Increasingly," he says, "doubt is expressed whether it is economically wise or morally right that men should be permitted to add to the producing facilities of an industry which is already suffering from overcapacity." Mr. Justice Brandeis, citing economic authorities more than legal ones, moves on ground unusual to a court. He sees invention and discovery as bringing an excess, and law and custom bending as may be necessary to supply something that becomes imperative—regulation.

¶ The League of Nations is truly helping in the Far East—and the Far East will help the League of Nations. So Felix Morley of the Brookings Institution points out to Washington, explaining the legal restrictions that prevent the League from making a quick and complete settlement. The chief restriction is lack of power to enforce its will on a recalcitrant member, as the Federal Government would on a state violating the Constitution. Slower moral force must be used. The League Council is cramped by its unanimity rule, which has a history. The hampering measure was adopted at the demand of United States Senators—who still couldn't "see" the League.

¶ The Soviet Government is conciliated by Japan. The massing of Japanese troops near the Korean frontier and replacement of Chinese soldiers in guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway are explained. Particularly soothing is the statement that Japan is not encouraging the White Russians and will suppress any anti-Soviet government which may develop. Moscow accepts the declarations with reservations, but believes Japan really desires to avoid trouble with the Soviet while accomplishing its Manchurian ends. Tokyo will know when Moscow is fully convinced—when Moscow calls its own troops back from the border.

¶ Congress hears that the dollar isn't hard to stabilize. Prof. Wilford I. King of New York tells the House Banking and Currency Committee the difficulties aren't economic, so much as political. He declares a level must be found and the dollar stabilized upon it or serious reactions will ensue. Insurance companies, banks and many large institutions have fixed obligations on a dollar basis. These companies may face eventual collapse unless they can do what they have expected to do—meet fixed obligations with a fixed dollar.

¶ India is stirred to fresh apprehension by the important Moslem conference at Lahore. Britain's proposal to arbitrate the communal issue fails to check the Moslem outbursts, which now begin to oppose any form of federation. A century ago the Moslems forced their rule on the Hindus of India. Today the Hindus, outnumbering the Moslems, have equipped themselves by education for parliamentary government. The Moslems, fearing the majority, demand special protection from Hindu domination. Being human, there's something they don't want to experience—being lammed with the stick they once wielded.

¶ The State Department denies that the Disarmament Conference will suspend after Easter. Delegate Norman Davis will return to report to President Hoover, but the other American delegates will remain in Geneva to work hard—and accomplish things.

¶ Germany is joined by the world in the centenary commemoration of Johann Wolfgang Goethe. He is celebrated in a thousand cities as poet, dramatist, researcher, and more than all else, as a philosopher whose calm view embraced the fundamentals of man's existence. "Space and time," he said, "are only forms of what we think." He anticipated vast material accomplishments as outward expressions of spiritual development. He foresaw Britain securing a waterway through Suez, America digging the Panama Canal, Germany uniting the Danube with the Rhine. He saw in the American Revolution the beginning of an era that should mount up through liberated thinking. "North America is fortunate in having no basaltic rocks, no ancestors, and no classic soil." Freed of tradition's chains and the basalt of Europe's ages of materialism, the United States would witness reopening of the road from the earth to the stars—so thought Goethe whom, after 100 years, the world better understands.

Methodists Refuse Sweep Charities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

WHEN the president of the Methodist Conference here, the Rev. Ray Hocking, recently received a telephone call from the chairman of the board of management for moneys collected from sweep competitions, stating that £100 was available for the Methodist Homes for Children, Mr. Hocking refused the offer.

The conference executive unanimously indorsed the president's action and urged all members and adherents of the Methodist Church not to purchase sweep tickets in connection with charities competitions. Sweep competitions are conducted in this state under the control of the state government. The money obtained by the board of management is distributed among charitable institutions.

Reich Stands Firm Against Reparations

Any Halfway Solution of Problem Regarded With Disfavor

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Once more, without waiting for the Lausanne Conference, the most authoritative voice in Germany has declared that Germany regards itself as unable to pay reparations. There is no qualification. The statement is quite plain. It cannot be minimized by ifs and buts. It is not indeed flatly said that Germany will not pay; but it is so clearly said that Germany cannot pay that all argument seems superfluous.

It was a more disputable remark made by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, in an interview about which a certain incredulity was expressed, that was largely responsible for the hesitation of the French to enter the Lausanne Conference, as earlier planned. That conference was postponed for several months.

And now, with the Lausanne Conference tentatively fixed for June, Germany's incapacity to pay is proclaimed publicly and pointedly, and there can be no ingenuous misconstruction of Germany's intention.

Temporary Triumph Decried

There are those who hold that no conference on debts and reparations can possibly succeed. It can reach a compromise which may be exhibited as a triumph for a few days or for a few weeks. But sooner or later, whatever arrangements may be made, the world will be faced with the determination of Germany to have done with reparations.

Whether it is called the capacity to pay, or the will to pay, whether the amount be small or large, no objective onlooker in Europe can possibly suppose that Germany will consent to pay tribute for several generations. For Germany there is only one solution—not the reduction of reparations, but the obliteration of reparations.

The history of reparations has been a succession of compromises which could not last. No greater mistake has been made than the description of the Young plan as "final and definitive." Everybody in Europe who follows these things knew that it would be challenged at the earliest moment. Everybody in Europe now knows that any other compromise will scarcely be worth the paper it is written upon.

All sections of German opinion appeared to be united in believing that the time has come when any further juggling, any whittling away of reparations, must be refused as inadequate. All sections of German opinion call for the end of reparations.

Need of Bold Action

It is when we touch realities, when political pretenses are torn aside, that the futility of a conference—unless the statesmen are prepared to show more boldness than they are accustomed to exhibit—becomes apparent. It is difficult to imagine a meeting of creditors and debtors in which the creditors will agree to take nothing.

It is hard for them to agree; it is easier for them to accept a fait accompli. That is why many people begin to think that the only clear-cut solution of the debts and reparations problem can come not out of a conference but out of a series of blunt announcements of unilateral decisions.

Here is Germany saying it has not the means of paying; and it is certain that France will not pay to England or to America sums which it does not receive from Germany. In one way or another, it may be taken as virtually certain that British payments will dry up if continental payments dry up.

Much will be heard about sanctity of contracts which can only be altered or abrogated by mutual consent; and all that can be urged in this sense will unquestionably be sound.

Yet when all is said and done, the conviction is growing in Europe that this case is exceptional, and that if mutual consent cannot be obtained—and such consent seems improbable owing to the attitude of the French Government and the American Congress—then the time has come to cut the Gordian knot.

PLANE LANDINGS GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile—The Chilean Government has conceded authorization to the Lloyd Aero Boliviano for its airplanes to land weekly in Chilean territory in order to facilitate its flying schedules.

TAXPAYERS ASK WALKER TO USE 'COMMON SENSE'

Brooklyn Group Protests Raised Levy—Threatens Tax Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Taxpayers joined the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee today in the drive against waste and corruption in the Tammany-Walker administration here when 400 Brooklyn property owners, faced with increased real estate taxes, high interest rates on mortgages and the threat of rent strikes, organized to confront Mayor James J. Walker with the alternative of a tax strike on May 1, unless he "uses a little common sense instead of vote-getting ballyhoo" and reopen for reductions the city's record $31,000,000 budget.

The decision to put the tax situation squarely up to the Mayor was reached at a meeting of the Greater Brooklyn Property Owners Association.

In a situation of "disappearing equities and reduction in every form of property income," Mr. Demuth said, it is getting to the point where the property owner will be forced to abandon property to the mortgage holders, who will be more ready to listen to our pleas when they are faced with the same condition themselves."

"It is the duty and obligation of the Mayor in such an emergency to reopen the budget," he said. "Reconsideration of the budget and remedial measures for the condition of property owners, the backbone of the finances of the city government, may save the situation in this predicament. A tax strike soon would demonstrate that the Mayor is killing the goose which is laying Tammany's golden eggs."

The taxpayers' committee will confer with the Mayor before April 18. It will be headed by Mr. Harry Weinberg, president of the Brooklyn association, and Mr. Nathan D. Shapiro, former president of the Brooklyn Federation of Charities.

The impossibility of staving off increases and the ineffectiveness of striking after the Legislature has been permitted to effect increases were stressed by Mr. George S. Horton, president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Owners' Association. He blamed the inactivity of taxpayers for this.

South Africa Plans Deportation For Bankruptcy Fraud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—The South African law providing for deportation for fraudulent insolvency has been tightened up recently and the effect is already reflected in a reduced number of bankruptcies.

For 20 years commercial men have been agitating for reform in this field. The insolvency law was strengthened in 1916 and further buttressed in 1926, without apparently affecting either the volume or the iniquity of the culprits. Now, as a result of a conference called by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Oswald Pirow, in Pretoria, further ways and means have been devised to keep the flood within bounds.

These additional amendments of the law are important in themselves, but by far the most significant indication of the determined mood of the government is Mr. Pirow's announcement that the deportation clause will now be rigidly enforced Fraudulent insolvency has for five years been punishable by deportation in South Africa, but the law has not hitherto been put into effect except in the cases of one or two Indian traders. Henceforth, however, the full rigor of the measure is to be felt whenever the circumstances warrant it.

South Gets Aid In Storm Area

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22 (AP)—Relief for persons in the tornado-swept portion of the South today was being administered by the American Red Cross, National Guard troops and civilian volunteers. There was an undetermined number of fatalities and extensive property damage as a result of the storm, which was most severe in central Alabama.

Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama ordered out three companies of national guardsmen to render aid in Northport across the river from Tuscaloosa. The Birmingham City Commission likewise dispatched relief workers to Columbiana. Torrential rains are delaying the movements of rescue parties on many lines of communication. Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky also experienced the tornado to a lesser degree.

Efforts are being made to get in touch with various localities in the path of the storm to ascertain the need for assistance. Public buildings in the storm area are being converted into emergency relief stations. Broken power lines add to the difficulties.

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Nonaggression Pacts Halted By Conflict Over Bessarabia

Roumania Demands Recognition of Its Sovereignty by Russia, While Moscow Stands by Its Claims to Include Province in Soviet Territory

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KISHINAU, Roumania — Bessarabia, a Roumanian province of which this is the chief city, constitutes the principal obstacle to the signing of nonaggression pacts between Russia, on one side, and France, Poland and Roumania, on the other.

The action for the concluding of such agreements was initiated by France at the end of last year and if it were not for Bessarabia would have been successfully finished in the course of a few weeks, since France and Russia at the very beginning of negotiations agreed on practically all the essential points of the pact, while Poland and Russia formally agreed upon a tentative treaty in January.

However, negotiations between Russia and Roumania, carried on at Riga, Latvia, proceeded very slowly and after a number of interruptions were suspended; and that because of Bessarabia, which is one of Europe's disputed zones.

Roumania now holds it, though Russia claims it; while during many past decades Russia held it and Roumania claimed it. It is a long narrow strip of undulating prairies, lying between two very nearly parallel rivers, the Pruth and the Dniester, the first of which used to be the boundary between Russia and Roumania, and the latter of which is so now.

This belt of mountainous land, running from Poland to the Black Sea, almost all of which is cultivated and amid whose fields are interspersed 12 small, dreary towns and 2576 villages composed of wooden, straw-roofed houses lining very wide unpaved streets, has long been a highway of wandering tribes.

Of the 3,000,000 people who inhabit Bessarabia at present, more than half are Roumanians and these alone may be considered natives, the rest being refugees, or the descendants of conquerors, or colonists.

In the north are hundreds of thousands of Ruthenians or Russians, who long ago crossed the Dniester into Bessarabia in order to escape from the oppression of exacting Polish feudal masters and to establish themselves as independent peasants in a sparsely settled land. In the dozen cities and in scores of the larger villages are

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INDIAN MOSLEMS RESIST THREAT OF HINDU RULE

Federation Scheme Faces Strong Opposition at Lahore Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, March 22—Deep dissatisfaction with their community status and the present political situation has been voiced by every section of Moslem opinion at the All-India Moslem Conference in Lahore.

The conference reveals a growing feeling of distrust and bitterness between the major communities of India. British authorities are watching developments with profound anxiety. Moslems have grown apprehensive of the British Government's attitude toward communal settlement.

It is a centuries-old conflict the Moslems are reviving. They are remembering today that less than a century ago their forefathers ruled Hindustan. Time has evolved a paradox. Former generations of Moslems forced their rule on Hindus, but now they are demanding special protection from Hindu domination. By education and training Hindus have equipped themselves for parliamentary government and Moslems are apprehensive of their democratic status under a people they once autocratically governed.

Moslems have become so suspicious they are even opposing federation. Iqbal Poet, president of the conference, stated that the Lahore Round Table Conference delegates made a mistake in agreeing to federation until provincial autonomy had been set up. He blames British statesmen for prevailing on his Moslem colleagues to accept the federation scheme. But his grievance is less with the British than with the Hindus.

"The real parties in the present struggle in India," he said, "are not England and India, but a majority community (Hindus) and the minorities of India who can ill afford to accept the principle of western democracy until it is properly modified to suit actual conditions of life in India."

At the same time he outlined the only settlement Moslems would accept from British hands. This includes separate electorates, majority rights for Moslems in Bengal and the Punjab, unconditional establishment of a Sino-Moslem province and a one-third share of representation in the central government. Unless these demands are granted, Moslems are prepared to oppose federation.

Again the situation has a singular paradox. Moslems indicate they prefer to remain under British rule, although disgruntled lest the British fail to meet their communal demands. At every point, however, the Moslem grievance is directed more against the Hindus than the British.

The president warned the conference to beware of the All-India National Congress and by no means to adopt Congress methods of noncoöperation. "How can a minority community join in a campaign which is directed as much against itself as against the Government?" he asked.

Despite this plea, the conference put forward a resolution urging "suitable action" should the British communal settlement prove useful to Moslems.

CHILE TO RESERVE RICH GOLD REGIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has issued a decree reserving to the state the exploitation of gold deposits in certain regions, enumerated in the law, "where the technical experts employed by the Minister of Production have proved that they have real industrial value."

A long list of districts, for the most part representing river basins in the provinces from Aconcagua to Valdivia, inclusive, is given in which the state monopoly is implanted.

MITCHELL TELLS OF GAINS MADE IN RADIO CASES

Agreement of Defendants Results in Reform of License Practice

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—Alleged violation of the antitrust laws by leading radio manufacturers is gradually being curbed as the result of negotiations by the Department of Justice, Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, has reported to the Senate.

The report, Mr. Mitchell's response to a resolution of the Senate asking for information on the progress of the Government's suit pending against the radio manufacturers, was made public yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was released without comment.

The suit was originally filed in 1928. Since that date, Mr. Mitchell indicated, considerable progress had been made in breaking up monopolies built on patent control and on exclusive control of some combination channels.

At present the Department of Justice is attempting to work out an arrangement with the various defendants for an open patent pool whereby all members of the industry might have the use of the important radio patents "on reasonable terms and uniform conditions."

This agreement is still pending due to the insistence of the defendants that in return for acceptance the Government "should acquiesce in other arrangements between the defendants which restrict competition among themselves." Mr. Mitchell made it clear the Government would never consent to such a bargain, however.

In the meantime, Mr. Mitchell reported the following specific accomplishments as a result of negotiations:

1. The defendants have reduced the rates of royalties on radio sets and tubes manufactured under their licenses by others from 7½ to 5 per cent.

2. The minimum annual royalty demanded from any licensee has been reduced from $100,000 to $10,000.

3. Similar reductions have been made in royalty rates on exports.

4. Changes have been made in exclusive traffic contracts tending to break up the monopoly.

5. The interrelationship between Radio Corporation of America and General Motors Corporation is in process of dissolution.

6. Modifictions have been made in contracts between the United Fruit Company and certain of the defendants.

NovaScotian House Advances Dry Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., March 22—Crystallizing the demand of temperance organizations throughout the Province, a bill for a county temperance act was introduced into the Provincial Legislature today by Mr. H. R. L. Bill, member for Shelbourne, and passed its first reading. The bill will probably receive its second reading tomorrow.

It provides that upon receipt of a petition signed by 10 per cent of the electors of the county involved, and calling for a referendum to be taken for or against the closing of the liquor stores in the county, the governor in council shall issue a proclamation and a plebiscite will follow within two months after such proclamation.

If more than 50 per cent of the votes favor closing of the stores, they will be closed within a month. Much jubilation was noticed throughout the province among temperance forces and it is claimed that is the most notable victory for temperance since before the opening of the liquor stores.

VOTE IS NEAR ON CONTESTED TAX MEASURE

Bill Is Whittled Down by Exemptions—Leaders Seek Accord

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—The House fight over the manufacturers' sales tax rapidly approached a climax today as advocates and opponents agreed to facilitate discussion that will bring a decisive vote probably before adjournment.

Without a record vote the House today accepted the proposal of Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia to take up the inheritance tax for immediate decision, to be followed by action on the sales tax. In accepting the motion, opposition leaders rejected the two-hour limitation, so that no certainty existed as to the hour for the vote.

With the conclusion of the so-called week-end "cooling off" period, the membership, which has been stirred to unprecedented scenes in the past week, showed no appreciable signs of lowered temperature as it convened today. An agreement had been reached between leaders of the rival groups to seek unanimous consent for a legislative procedure that would bring a final vote on the disputed 2¼ per cent manufacturers' tax before nightfall.

Under the proposal the inheritance tax would be first considered following which a vote would be taken; and then time allotted to final discussions of the sales tax which has split the membership of the House wide open, followed by a vote.

The Ways and Means Committee met this morning and made a resurvey of the present revenue to be derived from the tax bill. The sales tax provision, originally designed to raise about $600,000,000, has now been whittled down by exemptions to exclude the necessities of life and other articles to a point where it is estimated it will raise only $460,000,000. The revenue bill as a whole, as now written, it was calculated, will leave a deficit of $104,000,000, which presumably will be raised by other special taxes. The committee postponed consideration of what these taxes shall be until the House action today brings a degree of order out of the present extraordinary confusion.

House leaders at first proposed to get a special rule from the rules committee, placing the sales tax im-

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Jobless Workers Study Problems With Economists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—The unemployed white-collared worker and the economist sat down together here last night to talk over "the economics of the present situation."

The coming together was at Hartford House of the New York City Young Men's Christian Association, a relief center for homeless unemployed office workers. Five economic leaders of the city came to the meeting and "thought out loud" for the 100 men who were present. Prof. Harry Allen Overstreet, economist and author, of the College of the City of New York, presided.

There was no rising of speakers at the informal forum—no set speeches at all. Each was privileged to break into the remarks of the others at any point for additional information or to contribute his own findings on the particular subject. And the group of men who were actually "up against" the situation under discussion were likewise questioners and contributors, as well as listeners.

The economists who shared in the meeting, which is the first of several proposed, were: Dr. H. S. Persons, managing director of the Taylor Society; Prof. John A. Fitch, of the New York School of Social Work; Miss Beulah Amidon, industrial editor of Survey; Mr. Ordway Tead, editor of Harper & Brothers business books department, and Mr. Robert W. Bruere, research economist.

MIDWEST REPORTS JOBS FOR 634 MEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 22—Twenty-four hours of effort reported yesterday produced work for 634 men in the states of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Kansas, according to midwestern headquarters of the American Legion Employment Commission here.

The legion, in coöperation with several other national organizations, has intensified its campaign in the middle West, for reëmployment of men and money, through establishment of the new Chicago headquarters.

Backing of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization was given the campaign in a letter sent to the local committees working on the organization's anti-hoarding drive, which emphasized that the drive for jobs naturally ties in with the efforts to put idle money to work and that the local groups should work with both objectives in view.

TROTZKY PASS REVOKED

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 22 (AP)—Czechoslovakia has revoked permission recently extended to Mr. Leon Trotzky, exiled Bolshevist leader, to visit this country for three months. The official explanation is that the necessary traveling visés from Istanbul to Prague could not be obtained from the countries en route, and that the Turkish Government could not guarantee his return there.

Town Oratory Cut By 'Robot Chairman'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

A NEW use has been found for the automatic traffic light system. A "robot chairman" has been installed in the Oldham Town Council Chamber, near here, to assist the Mayor in enforcing the 10-minute time limit on all speeches.

Immediately a member begins to speak the Mayor switches on the green light. Nine minutes later this is automatically extinguished to give way to the amber light, and a minute later the red light tells the speaker his time is up!

Chile Provides For Protection Of Its Workers

Employer and Employee Governed Strictly by Drastic Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A memorandum issued by the social welfare ministry shows that Chile now has the most advanced legislation in the world affecting employees. It includes compulsory life insurance and retirement funds, unemployment relief, medical provision, abolition of all night work with the sole exception of journalists and printers, limitation of working hours and fixed vacation periods.

The law stipulates that everybody, from the manager to the office boy, who has desk accommodation in an office, is considered an employee and that there must be a written contract to that effect with state indorsement.

Only partners with capital interest in a business and laborers receiving a daily wage are exempted from the provisions of the law. Time-sheets must be kept, and these must be signed by all with employee status.

Eighty-five per cent of the office staff must be of Chilean nationality and 85 per cent of the pay roll must go to Chileans.

A general retirement fund has been established for all employees. Each individual fund is opened with half of the first month's salary, after which the law compels the employer to deduct 5 per cent from each monthly pay check and to supplement it by an equal contribution from the business.

Credit notes are passed to the employee every half year, but he cannot touch these compulsory savings until he is 50 years old, when he is retired on the accumulated capital.

The only exceptions are when he wishes to purchase his own house, or when he loses his employment.

All profits over and above 8 per cent allowed by the Government to commercial firms as a reasonable return on capital have to be reported under the law and 20 per cent of the surplus divided among the employees.

Compulsory life insurance is demanded of all, a minimum of $750 being stipulated, the premium payments on which are deducted by the employer from the monthly pay check and paid by him to the insurance companies, all of which are rigorously supervised by the state.

Each employee is entitled to 15 working days' holiday annually on full pay and provided he furnishes a medical certificate can have sick leave for three months on full pay and a further six months on half pay.

The indemnification clause of the law contains the most important obligations for the employer. An employee, unless he resigns of his own volition or is guilty of misconduct, must be paid an indemnification computed on a month's salary for every year of service before his contract can be terminated. He can lawfully demand such indemnification if his employer moves to reduce his salary.

A corps of state labor inspectors has been appointed to inspect company books and secure the full operation of the law and special tribunals established to adjudicate on the problems involved.

Island Sustains Ban on Motorcars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISLEBORO, Maine—The voters of this island town again have refused to permit raising of the ban on automobiles, and for one more year at least Isleboro will remain the unique motorless paradise which it has been for 20 years. When the question came up in town meeting it was voted down 128 to 78.

Isleboro's ban on motor vehicles was enacted at the request of the town's many summer guests and property owners. They were glad to find one place to which they could escape from the noise and odors and confusion of motor traffic, and the townspeople were willing to acquiesce in their request.

In recent years several attempts have been made to raise the ban, both by tradesmen and milkmen who would like to use the quicker form of transportation in their business, and by some of the younger members of the summer colony. Their efforts have thus far been unsuccessful.

In the meantime the island enjoys its distinction and is free from the necessity of building expensive roads, from the cares of maintaining highway safety and from dust, gasoline odors and traffic police.

NEW TOKYO MOVE LOOMS IN MANCHURIA

War Minister Says More Troops Needed to Guard Japan's Interests

FRESH OUTBREAKS REPORTED BY ARMY

Tokyo Agrees to Repress Any White Russian Move in New State

Statements from the Japanese War Minister to the effect that more troops should be sent to Manchuria, together with reports from Japanese military sources that revolutionary movements are breaking out in that territory, give hints of further Japanese operations there. At the same time, efforts are being made by Tokyo to disperse any apprehensions on the part of Soviet Russia. The Japanese envoy to Russia is reported to have given every assurance to Moscow that no assistance will be given to White Russians in Manchuria, and that any movement on the part of the latter will be repressed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 22—The Japanese Government, through its Ambassador, Mr. Koki Hirota, has conveyed to the Assistant Foreign Commissar, Leo Karakhan, a statement regarding its Manchurian policies couched in conciliatory and reassuring terms. This statement seems calculated to somewhat relieve the strain felt here regarding Far Eastern relations as a result of such developments as the movement of Japanese troops by the Chinese Eastern Railway, the reported concentration of Japanese troops near the Korean frontier and the activities of the Russian "Whites." It was delivered on Saturday and a general survey of its contents has been published here today.

Among those features of the Japanese declaration which seem most designed to meet the Soviet desires are assurances that the Japanese military authorities, far from encouraging the Russian "Whites," will repress any anti-Soviet movement which may develop among them, and that Japan does not propose to leave its troops along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Mr. Hirota declared that Japanese troops had temporarily assumed the task of guarding the southern section of the railroad because the Chinese guards had vanished and there was danger of bandit attacks, but he asserted that the Chinese guards are now functioning again.

While the Soviet Government is scarcely likely to accept the full value of the verbal assurances unless these correspond to deeds, and while many problems in Manchuria remain far from clear, this last Japanese communication is fuller in substance and offers more satisfaction to the Soviet requests than some previous statements, and may indicate a Japanese desire to realize its objectives in Manchuria without provoking unnecessary complications with the Soviet Union.

Fresh Japanese Troops Needed for Manchuria, Says Minister of War

TOKYO, March 22 (AP) — Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, said in a speech in the House of Representatives today that the Japanese military forces in Manchuria should be increased, if possible.

"The peace development in Manchuria is vital to Japan from the standpoint of national defense," he said. "Therefore, it is necessary that the present strength be maintained and even larger forces stationed there if possible. Military authorities are now studying this question."

The War Minister indicated the present strength of the Manchurian forces by saying that "for half a year less than 30,000 Japanese troops have maintained peace and order in Manchuria and Mongolia, a region two and a half times the size of the Japanese Empire."

They protected, he said, "the lives and property of 1,000,000 Japanese subjects and indirectly brought security to 30,000,000 inhabitants."

Japanese Military Report Revolt Against New Manchurian State

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, March 22 (AP)—A revolt on the Soviet Siberian border against the new Manchurian state is reported by Japanese military authorities.

The messages said that Chinese insurgents clashed with an infantry detachment of Gen. Jiro Tamon's Japanese brigade at Manhuto, on the southern end of Lake Birten, a short distance from the Russian border.

The Chinese lost 150 killed and the Japanese 13, the Japanese military reported.

Smaller frays over a wide area were reported at the same time. A strong force of Chinese attacked Huangniho, 20 miles northwest of Tunhua, the reports said, killing two Japanese residents and wounding one.

Another band of 300 insurgents attacked Tatun, the second station south of Changchun on the South Manchuria Railway, and destroyed the railway tracks. Japanese soldiers and police rushed to this point from Changchun.

MIDDLE TARIFF SUPPORTED BY BUSINESS GROUP

Reciprocal Plan Urged on Senators by 1000 in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Petitions from 1000 business men in the New York area went to the United States senators in this district today, urging support of a national reciprocal tariff policy, following the first of a country-wide series of mass meetings under auspices of the World Trade League of the United States here last night. The League is a nonpartisan, nonpolitical group, organized last January to show, through such meetings, the close relationship of foreign trade and domestic prosperity and thereby institute remedial measures to stop the decline in foreign trade.

Mr. George F. Bauer, secretary of the foreign trade committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and organizer of the league, who presided, declared its chief purpose to be neither free trade nor extreme protectionism, but "rather to urge friendly tariff arrangements which permit the maximum flow of commerce in the interests of all concerned and restore jobs to thousands who only faintly perceive the relation of foreign trade to domestic employment."

"Tariff reciprocity," he continued, "is merely the square deal applied internationally. Like the golden rule, it is fundamental. It is enlightened selfishness which, however repressed, restricted or embargoed it may be temporarily, always rebounds and reasserts itself as an impelling force."

A strong advocacy of a "give-and-take" tariff system was voiced by Mr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, in an appeal for leadership by the United States in a commonsense attitude toward tariffs and trade. The process of continuously rising tariffs is "unintelligent," he said, and "ruinous to the very people it was designed to help, representing excessive nationalism — a post-war growth partly prompted by fear."

"In their desire to become self-sufficing industrially as well as agriculturally," he continued, "the nations of the world have resorted to ever-increasing tariff duties on foreign commodities in order to keep them out, and to embargoes, quotas, and other devices having a similar purpose. Every nation wanted a favorable balance of trade, wanted to sell more than it bought.

"The fact was entirely lost sight of that there are only two ways for foreign nations to pay for whatever commodities are sold to them — either with their own products, or gold. It is increasingly evident that other nations will continue to discriminate against American trade as long as the United States maintains its present tariff policy.

"Our own history indicates where the remedy lies. In the Washington disarmament conference of 1922, the bold move of the United States in offering to scrap millions of tons of capital ships if the other naval powers would do likewise was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it was the first real step in the reduction of armaments.

"The opportunity now presents itself for the United States again to take the lead in solving a great world problem. An American proposal made at the present time for a simultaneous horizontal reduction of tariff walls would unquestionably receive the same enthusiastic response as did our disarmament and German moratorium proposals."

Mr. David J. Elmore, of the Willys Export Corporation, and Mr. V. A. Dodge, president of Dodge & Seymour, export and import merchants, also spoke.

Brighter Outlook For Industry Found

A brighter outlook for industrial activity in the near future somewhat counteracts continued operations on reduced schedules, according to the monthly report of the United States Department of Labor for Massachusetts.

The industrial orbit continued to be brightened by the activity of shoe factories, many of which operated at capacity. Increased production in several leather tanneries more than offset the decrease reported in others; several bleaching, dyeing, finishing and print cloth plants employed additional help; some paper mills reported more activity, others anticipate increased output in March.

Fairly satisfactory schedules were reported by a number of knit-goods mills and factories producing silk and rayon materials. Employment remained at high level in the shipbuilding yards, and while operations in furniture factories remained generally curtailed, several expect better times in the next 30 days. Establishments making automobile supplies were also found in the anticipatory class.

Subnormal operations were reported as continuing in many plants producing rubber goods, electrical equipment, confectionery, granite and in the printing, publishing and bookbinding departments. Despite efforts to step up building operations construction showed a tendency to decrease. Curtailed schedules obtained in the maintenance of way departments and shops of the steam railroads: however, more shop hands were engaged as compared with January, the report concluded.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday; fresh west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 26.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday; probably with snow flurries in west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow this afternoon, ending early tonight; slightly colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast and south winds probably of gale force, shifting to west or northwest over south portion this afternoon and over north portion tonight; overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	52	Montreal	20	22
Bismarck	32	36	Nantucket ...	42	42
Boston	36	36	New Orleans.	52	84
Buffalo	34	38	New York ...	44	46
Calgary	28	40	Norfolk, Va..	70	70
Charleston .	68	76	North Platte.	30	42
Chicago	38	38	Philadelphia.	48	50
Cincinnati ..	30	66	Phoenix,Ariz.	42	52
Denver	24	36	Pittsburgh ..	48	62
Eastport, Me.	24	30	Portland, Me.	34	34
Hatteras	68	70	Raleigh	70	78
Honolulu,T.H. ..		78	St. Louis	30	44
7p.m. Mar.21	72	..	St. Paul	16	38
Helena,Mont.	32	40	Salt Lake City	34	40
Huron, S. D..	26	46	San Francisco	50	68
Jacksonville.	22	82	SantaFe,N.M.	20	38
Kansas City.	26	32	Seattle	46	50
Key West ..	78	83	Tampa	72	82
Los Angeles .	60	72	Washington .	38	38
Memphis	38	78	Wichita,Kan.	30	34
Miami, Fla. .	76	80	Williston,N.D.	26	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 22. B—Maximum March 21.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:17 p. m., Wednesday 11:44 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:28 p. m.

COLOR THEORY EXPLAINED

Explanation of the "color theory" in photoengraving was presented last night by Mr. Joseph Donovan, president of the Boston Institute of Photoengravers, before a joint meeting of the Boston and the Worcester Clubs of Printing House Craftsmen in the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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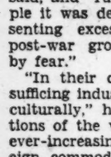

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THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT
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NONAGGRESSION PACTS HALTED BY BESSARABIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Jews, who eke out a meager existence by trading with poor villagers.

In the south are tens of thousands of German peasants invited decades ago by the Russian Government to settle in a region devastated by wars, and, as is characteristic of German farmers, whether found in Minnesota, the Carpathian Mountains, Hungary, Yugoslavia or Roumanian Banat, they have established flourishing and attractive villages, the best to be found in this lonely, silent province of long distances and no roads.

Medley of Nationalities

There are a number of excellent French settlements, composed of colonists enticed here from Switzerland by special privileges; there are enterprising Greek and Armenian merchants; hundreds of thousands of very industrious Bulgarian peasants, who fled from Turkish despotism a century and more ago in the wake of retreating Russian armies.

Then there are Turks left as the remnants of a powerful race of conquerors who once ruled the whole province; a few Tartars serving as reminders of a torrential invasion of a ruthless tribe from the East; strange Gagaouzes who are Christian Turks of very ancient ethnic origin; and scores of Russian families, the children of the officials who governed Bessarabia prior to the World War, but who lost their place and extensive property when the province was annexed by Roumania following the Bolshevist revolution.

The peasants of Bessarabia, who form an overwhelming majority of the population, have rich and fertile fields, larger in extent than those in other parts of Roumania, and in good years they produce enormous quantities of cereals and fruits, yet most of the villagers are very poor and practically all are illiterate. They are for the most part of Roumanian origin, speak the Roumanian language and observe Roumanian customs; yet, being backward, have not placed a distinct Roumanian stamp on the cultural life of Bessarabia.

Communists Are Active

The city population, the newspaper writers and readers, the merchants and the artisans are foreigners, Russian in appearance and sentiments. The people who travel, who dominate the market, who are most active, forceful and expressive, who give a tone and tendency to society, are Russian in their sympathy, so the stamp of Russia which they have placed upon Bessarabia still remains.

In addition, Communist agitators are very active here. In the winter time, when the Dniester is frozen, it is very easy for them to pass from Russia to Roumania, even though there are thousands of vigilant sentinels along the frontier who ruthlessly shoot anyone they discover trying to pass this absolutely closed boundary between capitalism and Communism.

Bolshevist literature, agitators and missionaries continually pierce from the land of the Soviets into Bessarabia, to foment the spirit of rebellion; while spies carry military secrets from Roumania to Russia, causing a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity. Roumania considers that it is menaced by a huge and ruthless enemy, which breaks down its defense by spreading revolution in its own home.

Recognition Insisted Upon

So the Roumanians want Russia officially and formally to recognize Bessarabia as an inviolable part of Roumania and to make such a stipulation in the prospective pact of non-aggression. The Soviets not only refuse to agree to this but insist upon including in the pact their claims to Bessarabia. They refuse to recognize the Dniester as their boundary and hope to extend their territory once more to the Pruth.

Some formula will probably be found eventually to make the pact possible, since both France and Russia desire it, but Bessarabia still remains a disputed land and gives rise to a situation of apprehension, which makes a reduction of armament in Roumania very difficult.

For the Roumanians the Dneister is still a battle front to be held at all costs. Roumanian sentinels are in their trenches and are looked upon by their fellow countrymen as holding the outposts of civilization and order against the age-old invaders from the East.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Fifth in lecture series, auspices Frances Willard House, "The Holy Land," with Moslem, Hebrew and Christian music, by Miss Annie S. Dran, instructor at Shanghai College, St. Paul's Cathedral Crypt, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lenten reading by Mr. Richard Cameron, 5:30 (public invited).

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "Why Read?" by Mr. George M. Evans, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 7:45.

Greater Boston Wesleyan Alumni Association: Dinner, Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan, chief speaker, University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Honorary concert for Prof. Ottakar Ševčik, 8:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Third in series of garden lectures, auspices Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, "Care of the Rock Garden," by Prof Stephen F. Hamblin, Junior League Ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chests and Cupboards, Miss Gleick, 11.

Boston Woman's Civics Club: Meeting, Mr. Lewis R. Lipps, speaker, Hotel Brunswick, 3:30.

Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting and speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

New England Ice Dealers' Association: Meeting and exhibits, Hotel Statler, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "George Washington," 9:30 and 3; meeting, Clipping Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

League of Nations' Association: Luncheon, address, "The Far Eastern Situation and Disarmament," by Mrs. Courtney Crocker, parish hall, Arlington Street Church, 1.

Women's Scholarship Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every weekday except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects; also Japanese paintings by Shohaku Soga, March 28 to May 1; paintings and sculptures by a group of recent alumni of the Museum School in the School Gallery, March 21 to April 2.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and northern Africa, by David Paige. Through March 31.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through May 2. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition. Through March 27.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Heil. Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through March 29.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

NEW YORK MAN SAYS $50,000 NOTE USED AS SCREEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—The second motion by the County Trust Company to collect payment on outstanding notes for loans to Democratic campaign contributors is awaiting decision today in the New York State Supreme Court, after the filing of charges by Mr. Timothy J. Mara that, like Mr. Patrick F. Kenny, Yonkers contractor, he was merely one of the "dummies" to cover up a "plan and conspiracy" by the trust company to make contributions to the Democratic presidential campaign in 1928.

Mr. Kenny's charges in connection with the Democratic campaign fund were aired on Saturday in the same court when the trust company's suit against him for failure to take up a note for $25,000 was revealed in a motion by the trust company to require Mr. Kenny to file a bill of particulars—a motion which was denied by Justice Peter Schmuck.

The Mara note, which is for $50,000, was brought to light yesterday when counsel for the trust company filed a motion before Supreme Court Justice John Ford to vacate an order sought by Mr. Mara to compel Mr. Orie R. Kelly, president of the company, to submit to an examination. The papers disclosed that the case had been set on the reserve calendar for April 1 and that the defendant demanded a jury trial.

Counsel for the trust company argued that faulty procedure had been followed and that, furthermore, Mr. Kelly was not president of the institution at the time of the transaction. Mr. Mara's counsel asserted that the move was part of a "fishing expedition," and that his client was entitled to an opportunity to have the bank president examined. The court reserved decision.

Mr. Mara, as did Mr. Kenny, declares he was one of a group of conferees who met in the Tiger room of the apartment of Mr. William F. Kenny, long a close friend of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic standard bearer in 1928 and chairman of the trust company board, at the invitation of the late Mr. James J. Riordan, then president of the trust company, to help the Democratic National Committee wipe out its deficit of more than $1,000,000.

Both assert their notes were indorsed by Mr. John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, and a member of the trust company board, and that they were assured by Mr. Riordan they would not be called upon to pay.

Boston Art Notes

The Casson Galleries

Paintings and drawings by the late Robert Spencer are on view at the Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street. Robert Spencer was in the vanguard of American artists who brought about the refreshing change from the brown decades to modern color, Influenced by the impressionists, Spencer's society of artists sought richer palettes and more complicated harmonies. They have sought to interpret nature as a changing, flexible, visual pattern. The result is one of variety, diversification, and eventually increasing profundity. Color emancipation meant novel schemes of achieving atmospheric effect, new moods, fresh sensations.

At Casson's there are a few fine examples of Robert Spencer's impressionistic landscapes. The eye that has rested for long upon academic pictures will enjoy these paintings. They do not bear the obvious stamp of modernism but they belong in a wholesome way to the new trend.

The genre sketches by Spencer show him in another mood, wherein he comments upon social ways. He had a gift for characterization, for extracting salient lineaments, and throwing the pictorial spotlight upon human and relevant episodes. Light played an important function with him in enhancing the dramatic mood.

Crayon drawings exhibit further Robert Spencer's gift. The stamp of the artist is in all his work, down to the most trifling sketch.

Another exhibitor at Casson's is Mr. Cecil Chichester, whose small facilely made landscapes are shown in the third gallery. He is an apt painter of episodes of the forest.

D. A.

Vote Is Near On Contested Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

mediately on the calendar. Such a rule, however, would have to lay over 24 hours, and after conversations with the Opposition it was considered more expeditious to ask unanimous consent, to secure the same result.

The opposition, which has overrun the regular leaders, won another victory today when they insisted that a vote on the inheritance tax should be taken first. They desire to increase rates in the item just as the rates on incomes have already been increased.

Mr. Crisp indicated that when the time came to vote on the sales tax he would move to consider the so-called "title" containing this feature, as a whole. This title also contains the oil tax feature, and if one is rejected, the oil tax, desired by many westerners, will also be thrown out. Mr. Crisp hopes to rally support for the sales tax by this maneuver.

The exemption of necessities from operation of the sales tax, voted yesterday in committee, has somewhat diminished, but not obliterated, opposition to the measure. Both sides professed confidence today as the battle grew imminent.

Senate Tables State Beer Bill

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday tabled the 4½ per cent beer bill passed by the House and rejected proposed legislation to prevent gas and electric companies charging the rates of parent companies in districts served by firms which the larger company absorbs.

By an overwhelming vote the members of the House refused to vote themselves a reduction of 10 per cent in salaries as provided in a measure introduced by Representative George F. Brooks of Worcester.

The House sustained the Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendation to withhold, this year, the $900,000 highway appropriation fund annually authorized under the terms of a three-year program.

BOSTON IMPORTS HOLD UP

Value of imports for immediate consumption at the port of Boston for the week ending March 19 was $1,190,910, and for warehouse, $294,157, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The previous week they were $1,231,958 and $181,397, respectively.

Theaters

"The Gray Shadow"

Copley Theater—Messrs. E. E. Underhill and E. P. Goodnow present "The Gray Shadow," a mystery farce by Mr. Roger Wheeler. Week beginning March 21, 1932.

With this production the Copley returns, for the moment at least, to the "thriller" type of entertainment which for so long characterized this theater. And "The Gray Shadow" is an epitome of all thrillers. It contains a scene in a churchyard, two homicides, two abductions, shots in the dark, secret passages, ghostly voices, a burial alive, an antricate plot involving insurance, a sinister butler and an abundance of comic relief. Apparently nothing has been left out; perhaps things might have been clearer and more dramatic if something had. But with this type of amusement the thrill is the thing, and so long as a large audience is swept by laughter and shrieks, who wants destructive dramatic criticism? Mr. Richard Whorf returned to the company last night to play a rural taxi driver. He and Mr. Aldrich Bowker sustained the burden of the comedy relief. Mr. Francis Compton was a wicked doctor, Mr. Joseph Cotton a brave young hero who rescued the beautiful girl (Miss Enid Romany). Miss Helen Ray brought a strong Irish accent to the part of a "Scotch Lady" who has a surprise waiting for you at the final curtain.

L. A. S.

ASTRONOMICAL UNION TO MEET AT HARVARD

Plans for the first meeting of the International Astronomical Union ever to be held in the United States, were revealed by officials of the Harvard College Observatory this morning. About 250 guest astronomers and their families are coming to Harvard from all parts of the world for the week beginning Sept. 2. They will be housed in Radcliffe dormitories.

Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, leading European astronomer, will deliver the only public lecture on "The Expanding Universe." Plans for the lecture are still tentative, but it is expected that it will be delivered on the evening of Sept. 7, in Walker Memorial Hall at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Sir Arthur has been Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge University since 1913 and director of the Observatory, Cambridge, England, since 1914.

RELEASED DOLLARS CENSUS IS SOUGHT

The Massachusetts division of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, with headquarters in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, is today conducting a survey to determine to what extent the campaign against hoarding has brought money back into circulation.

Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, head of the state division and president of the Boston Chamber, is asking reports from all banks on new accounts opened since the campaign started March 7, and to what extent retail trade has benefited.

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Baby Grands, Spinet Grands, Studio Uprights.
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Act Taxing Gifts Declared Invalid By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The section of the Revenue Act, declaring all transfers of property without an adequate consideration made within two years of the passing of the donor taxable as a part of his estate was declared invalid today by the United States Supreme Court. Justice Harlan F. Stone dissented and read an opinion giving his reasons for his break with the majority.

The question was presented in two cases, one from Delaware and one from Pennsylvania. The Government had sought to tax gifts of property made by Mr. William du Pont and Mr. John W. Donnan to their children. The executors of their estates appealed.

The gifts in the two suits involved sums totaling more than $8,000,000 which the Government had contended was taxable.

Justice George Sutherland's opinion said that the provision in question could not be sustained as imposing a gift tax, "because the intent of Congress to enact the provision as an incident of the death tax and not as a gift tax is unmistakable; and because if construed as imposing a gift tax, it is in that aspect still so arbitrary and capricious as to cause it to fall within the ban of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment."

Justice Is Urged By Chinese Leader

There will be no permanent peace in the Far East until justice is meted to all nations alike, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, told members of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of The Mystic Shrine, at a luncheon gathering at the Copley-Plaza today.

China has learned it is not the strength of Japan but the inertia of the Chinese which makes Japan doubly aggressive, Dr. Hsieh told the Shriners. Its hastily organized groups of emergency armies, equipped with cast-off arms and out-of-date airplanes, he said, have won for China at least a moral victory. From now on, he added, China will increasingly strengthen her guards, cost what it may.

If Japan's military encroachments are not effectively checked, and China is thrown at Japan's mercy, Dr. Hsieh thought China might become communistic. China is at war with Communism and imperialism at the same time, he said. The regeneration of the Chinese Republic, the speaker said, has approached the most crucial stage. It must have help to make Japan learn to live peacefully with its neighbors. If ever world sanity and wisdom are to preserve peace, it is now, Dr. Hsieh observed.

Check for Forest Land Is Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 22—Mr. Thomas B. Donnelly, clerk of the United States District Court, has received from the Department of Justice at Washington a check for $22,358, which will complete payment upon the tract of 7500 acres of land acquired in the White Mountains to be added to the White Mountain National Forest area.

As soon as formal order is issued by the court, payment will be made for the several tracts tentatively purchased in Coos County and the property will be taken over by the National Forest Commission.

The Federal Government has spent several million dollars in the purchasing of approximately 600,000 acres in the north country, and other purchases are being contemplated. Cutt's grant purchase, the last to be acquired, will add to the reservation many valuable acres of timber land.

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Largest selling cane sugar
"Sweeten it with Domino"

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4 for $1
Apricot, Strawberry, Raspberry, Pineapple, Blackberry, Peach, Loganberry, Cherry, Orange Marmalade, Apricot-Pineapple, Damson Plum, Pineapple-Mint, Red Tomato, Spiced Canteloupe.
JELLIES
4 for $1
Crabapple, Mint, Grape, Currant, Raspberry-Currant, Raspberry.
RELISHES
5 for $1
Sevillia pepper relish, Old Creole mixed pickles, Krispy kukes pickles, Sweet mixed pickles, Sweet mustard pickles, Sweet gherkins, Piccalilli.
In Special Easter Wrappings 25c extra
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For EASTER WEEK Menus
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
DO your Easter Week shopping in your First National Store—and save money on foods that best fit into your Easter week menus. They are specially priced this week—another example of First National's policy of offering you the lowest possible prices on the foods you need most. Come in today.

MACARONI
Macaroni is a valuable food because it is very cheap as well as very nutritious. Try it baked with cheese, or simply heat it and serve it with tomato sauce and cheese.
5 8 OZ PKGS 25c
Red SALMON
The finest and plumpest of the season's catch, carefully selected and canned as soon as they are caught. There are dozens of delicious ways to serve it.
TALL TIN 21c
FISH CAKES
Delicious fish cakes, ready at a moment's notice. Just warm and serve. And be sure you have enough for second helpings.
2 TINS 23c
Eggs
EVERY EGG GUARANTEED AND SELECTED —LOWEST EASTER EGG PRICE IN OUR HISTORY
2 DOZ 29c
Hams
ARMOUR'S STAR Sugar Cured—Short Shank — Fixed Flavor — Lowest Easter Ham price in our history
LB 17c
Bacon
MACHINE SLICED—RINDLESS — SHORT SHANK — LOWEST EASTER BACON PRICE IN OUR HISTORY
2 LBS 29c

Finest Pale Dry—price for contents
GINGER ALE 12 Bots 75c
For those who prefer a 4-glass bottle—price contents
GINGER ALE 2 Lge Bots 25c
A pure unsweetened evaporated milk
VAN CAMP'S MILK 3 Tall Tins 17c
Aged just right—a whole milk cheese
MILD CHEESE Lb 19c
Makes 80 fluffy biscuits in 90 seconds
BISQUICK Add milk or water 2½ lb Pkgs 33c
Imported—old English style
CHIVERS' MARMALADE Lb Jar 25c
Made with fresh eggs and other wholesome ingredients
FINAST MAYONNAISE 8 oz Jar 14c
The kiddies will ask for a second helping
WHEAT CEREAL WHITE SPRAY 2 Pkgs 25c
Keep a package in the kitchen—fine for dishes
KIRKMAN'S Soap Powder 2 Pkgs 13c
Makes quick suds—a great aid on laundry day
KIRKMAN'S Soap Chips Lge Pkg 21c
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Whole Wheat BREAD Loaf 5c
Made with Gold Medal's soft as silk cake flour
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Your choice of Almond or Milk Chocolate
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Campfire's famous collophane wrapped
MARSHMALLOWS Lb Pkg 17c

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

WARNING GIVEN DOLLAR MUST BE STABILIZED

Should, Economist Says, Be at Level of Decade Prior to 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Prompt stabilization of the dollar at a level current during the general 10-year period which preceded the 1929 drop was urged yesterday before a subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee by Prof. Wilford I. King of the department of economics, College of the City of New York.

Unless this is done, Professor King warned, insurance companies, banks, and all other institutions having fixed charges on a dollar basis of that period will find it increasingly difficult to meet those obligations.

Professor King was the first of a long list of distinguished economists scheduled to discuss the stabilization bill introduced by Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland, chairman of the subcommittee. Next on the list are Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, and Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale.

The bill would make it mandatory upon the Federal Reserve board to stabilize the dollar in relation to the average wholesale commodity price level. To accomplish this it would authorize the board to vary the value of the dollar itself.

Professor King said the bill appeared, on first inspection, to provide an excellent remedy for the present constricted credit and currency. He felt the mandatory feature was essential, and that without it, the Federal Reserve Board would do nothing. Difficulties in effecting stabilization of the dollar, he said, are political rather than economic. Deliberate employment of the powers of government to effect and maintain a specific price level was an untried proposal and conservative elements, he thought, would be unwilling to risk such an experiment.

From the economic point of view he considered it proved that an increase in the volume of currency would result automatically in a rise in price levels. He warned, however, that it would be dangerous unless the agency attempting it was prepared to curb the rise at a predetermined point, since "the dangers of inflation are greater than those of deflation."

As to means of bringing about the currency increase, he urged that the Federal Reserve Board do it by purchasing a tangible, resalable commodity, such as government bonds or silver. Wheat would be just as good, he said, if it were not for cost of storage.

By such purchase money would be put in circulation and prices, he said, would rise. When they started to get too high, the board could, he said, begin to sell to bring them back to the desired level.

Dry Cases Voided At Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—Calling attention to the fact that of 36 liquor cases brought before one city magistrate since Jan. 1, every case was discharged, the director of public safety, Mr. Kern Dodge, has addressed a letter to the chief city magistrate, Mr. Joseph Coward, seeking the coöperation of the Board of Magistrates in making the work of the bureau of police effective.

"The bureau of police makes repeated arrests of the same law violators," Mr. Dodge's letter states, "and they are discharged and free to start up in business again. These arrests entail not only cost to the city but mean that the police, in doing over and over again, work that they should only have to do once, are forced to neglect other things that make for the safety of our citizens.

"This situation is so flagrant and so glaring that it cannot pass unnoticed and I call upon you to do what you can to correct an intolerable situation. Of what avail is the bureau of police if their work is to be made ineffective through conditions such as I am bringing to your attention."

Vatican Press Protests Eviction Of Jesuit Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—An extract reprinted from L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, of a protest against the dissolution of the Order of the Jesuits, by Monsignor Tedeschini, the representative in Madrid of the Holy See, has appeared in the Spanish press.

The protest is said to be dated Jan. 29. In it the terms of the decree of dissolution are carefully examined, especially the reference therein to the "Fourth Vow" implying obedience to an authority not the state—the primary cause of the expulsion of the Jesuits. It is declared by the Nuncio that this vow as taken by the Jesuits is merely a ratification of obedience of a more solemn kind owed by every Roman Catholic to the Pope and in no wise differs in essence from the ordinary canonical vow of obedience binding upon all members of religious orders.

That the decree contradicts the new Constitution is then argued at great length. Liberty of conscience, it is asserted, and the right to profess and practice any religion or choose any profession are violated, as is also the right of citizens to "associate and unite freely for the various ends of human experience."

A point is made of Article 28 of the Constitution, which lays down that only those deeds shall be punished which have been declared subject to a penalty by a law in force before such deeds have been committed.

A contradiction is alleged in the terms of the Constitution and the application of the penalty of confiscation. Article 44 definitely states that "in no case shall the penalty of confiscation be imposed" and the decree contravenes not only this article but another which states that any expropriation shall not take place without adequate indemnity.

The note ends with a repetition in energetic language of the protest of the Holy See against the decision to dissolve the Order of the Jesuits.

Washington Bust Awaits Placement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—Another Hoover problem was taken off the President's hands quite easily by his efficient secretaries on Saturday but today Representative Sol Bloom, director of the Bicentennial Commission, was still perplexed as to what to do with the seven-foot head of George Washington presented to the President by Mr. Ernest Durig, Swiss sculptor.

Mr. Theodore Joslin called up Mr. Bloom on Saturday after the presentation and asked him if he could find a place to house the "heroic bust." He speedily assented, feeling it would be a worthy addition to the collection at Bicentennial headquarters.

He instructed an assistant to bring the bust up to the commission office in a taxi. The delegate on arrival at the White House, however, learned that a truck labeled "We move anything" and six men had been needed to bring the head to the Executive Mansion. He scouted around for another truck to take it away. The bust since then has remained on board the storage company truck while Mr. Bloom decides what shall be done with it.

Expensive Revenue

Drawn by Staff Artist for The Christian Science Monitor

STATE CONTROL OF PRODUCTION URGED AS JUST

Brandeis and Stone File Dissent From Court Finding in Oklahoma Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—The Supreme Court unexpectedly became the forum for a searching inquiry into American economic maladjustment when Justice Louis D. Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, argued the right of a state to curb overproduction in its own way.

Justice Brandeis was supported by Justice Harlan F. Stone in the case and in two other dissents involving gift taxes. Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose name usually has been associated in such dissenting opinings, recently retired, so "Holmes and Brandeis dissenting," became yesterday "Brandeis and Stone dissenting." Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, a Liberal succeeding Justice Holmes, took no part.

The case involved the right of the Oklahoma state corporation commission to grant a monopoly certificate of public service and necessity to one ice company, to the exclusion of competitors. Justice Brandeis argued they had the right; a majority of six of the Supreme Court held the grant unconstitutional.

"The people of the United States are now confronted with an emergency more serious than war," Justice Brandeis said. "Misery is widespread in a time not of scarcity but of overabundance.

"Economists and business men are seeking the root of the trouble, and most of them realize that failure to distribute widely the profits of industry has become a prime cause of our present plight.

"Increasingly, doubt is expressed whether it is economically wise, or morally right, that men should be permitted to add to the producing facilities of an industry which is already suffering from overcapacity.

"Some thoughtful men of wide business experience insist that all projects for stabilization and proration must prove futile unless, in some way, the equivalent of the certificate of public service and necessity is made a prerequisite to embarking new capital in an industry in which the capacity already exceeds the production schedules."

Justice Brandeis said he did not believe the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment "intended to leave us helpless to correct the evils of technological unemployment and excess productive capacity which the march of invention and discovery have entailed." He argued that the court should permit experimentation, rather than check it.

Fruitless Clues Mark Search For Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—With the close of the third week since Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. disappeared from his crib in the nursery of his parents' home near Hopewell, N. J., every clue to the kidnaping had been investigated and proved fruitless, and there seems to be no important evidence before the police which might lead them to his present whereabouts.

There was a flurry of interest centering about the ladder used by the abductors to reach the window of the nursery on the evening of March 1, when press photographers reported that they had found pieces of Carolina pine in an old barn between Zion and Neshanic, about four miles from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's estate.

The ladder used by the kidnapers is of Carolina pine, a wood seldom used in the New Jersey territory, it was said. This fact led many persons to hope that the ladder would prove a valuable clue in trapping the kidnapers.

The photographers reported that several pieces of the wood were found in a light delivery truck with 1930 license plates near two newly made saw horses on one of which the address 308 West 89th Street was scrawled in pencil. Freshly cut shavings lay on the floor of the barn and a saw and more chips could be seen through the windows of a summer cottage a short distance away. Detectives were assigned to investigate the clue.

BOARD OF EXPERTS URGED FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Abolition of the Board of Equalization and substitution of a State Board of Education, to be composed not as at present of the constitutional officers of the State, but a group of experts to be appointed by the Governor, was recommended by the North Carolina Education Association, at its annual convention here recently.

This, it was pointed out, would bring about increased efficiency in the management of the public school system. The convention was addressed by Dr. Arch T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DESTROYER LAUNCHED

LA SEYNE, France, March 22 (AP)—The new destroyer, Chevalier Paul, 2634 tons, was launched here yesterday.

RETURN OF BEER HELD MEANS OF SLOWING TRADE

Hatfield Denies Bingham Plan Would Help Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—Restoration of 4 per cent beer would divert money from economic enterprises to a nonessential and parasitic industry at a time of national deflation, and would retard business recovery, Senator Henry D. Hatfield (R.) of West Virginia declared in a statement attacking arguments advanced in the majority subcommittee reports favoring the Bingham beer bill.

Instead of aiding industry, as claimed by sponsors of the beer bill, Senator Hatfield asserted that sale of beer would be a depressing factor, as it had proved at previous times of deflation.

Senator Hatfield's statement was made as the minority report in the hearings on the beer bill, published yesterday. The wet majority report, submitted by Senators Jesse H. Metcalf (R.) of Rhode Island and Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio, has gone to the full Senate Manufacturers' Committee.

Senator Hatfield asserted that the witnesses appearing before the subcommittee had shown no reason for a change inthe law. The proposed change, he said, would satisfy neither drys nor wets. The proposed 4 per cent beer would be of doubtful constitutional legality, he continued; it would add to enforcement difficulties and, above all, "it would divert a large share of the purchasing power of the people from the products of essential industries to that of a nonessential, with the result that economic recovery would be retarded rather than promoted."

Senator Hatfield's statement referred to figures introduced in testimony on the Bingham Bill, showing that the old-time beer industry paid a relatively low wage; that it employed a small ratio of workers and that it consumed a relatively small amount of raw material. In all three of these items, compared with other industries, beer was at, or close to, the bottom of the list of manufactured products, the figures showed.

In 1914, there were only about 62,000 wage earners in the entire beer trade; they received wages of only $80,000,000 out of a product valued at $442,000,000, and accordingly, according to economists, the beer trade was incapable of leading the country back to prosperity.

Dairy and farm representatives' testimony was also introduced to show that a revived beer industry would work havoc in the legitimate milk, ice cream and soft drink business, and that every dollar put into circulation through beer would mean one or two dollars lost by essential industries.

Asserting that beer would "retard" rather than aid recovery, Senator Metcalf continued:

"This at least was the experience in periods of depression in 1873, 1893 and 1907, when we had the saloons with us, and it had no effect upon the distressed period of these times, and it is fair to conclude that it would not now solve the world-wide depression, the aftermath of the World War that we are experiencing at the present time.

"The evidence showed conclusively that there is a division of opinion among the opponents of prohibition. Many witnesses who testified in advocacy of the beer bill frankly stated that their real objective is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Modification of the existing law to permit the sale of beer would not satisfy the demands of those who desire the legalized sale of hard liquors as well. . . .

"The measure, on the other hand, has the united opposition of the prohibition organizations and church boards interested in the prohibition of the liquor traffic."

Seven Boy Scouts Win Honor Medals For Deeds of Valor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Seven Boy Scouts were possessors today of gold honor medals—the highest award in the Scout movement—in recognition of their bravery in saving lives at extreme personal risk to themselves. The awards which are made only after thorough investigation of each case were by the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America through Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, national chairman.

The list of winners follows: Tenderfoot Scout Anthony Celli, 15, of Catskill, N. Y., who rescued a drowning youth, five years his elder, in Cauterskill Creek; Second Class Scout Glenn Luse, 12, of Spokane, Wash., who rescued two women and four children from drowning in Diamond Lake; Scouts Ward Griffin, 16, Donald Gurney, 15, and Joseph McSweeney, 15, all of Crescent City, Calif., who rescued two women from a burning automobile that had just crashed; Life Scout Leonard Hanley, 15, of Longview, Wash., who saved an 11-year-old boy from drowning in the Columbia River, and Scout Robert Wallace, 16, of Van, W. Va., who rescued three boys and two aged persons from a burning house.

Mr. Beard also bestowed 11 certificates of heroism for courage and evidence of Scout training in connection with other rescues to James Blickenstein, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Homer C. Davis, Pocatello, Idaho; Thomas Grover, Canton, Mass.; Raymond A. Pickerman, Toledo, Ohio; Walter Bringer, Louisville, Ky.; Norman Hardy, Springfield, Penna.; William G. Massey Jr., Larchmont, N. Y.; Glenn Mishler, Waverly, Iowa; Edward Noyes, Milton, Mass.; Francis A. Peters, St. Louis, Mo., and Talbert L. Scott of St. Louis, Mo.

New York Reduces Prison Sentences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday signed a bill to amend the penal law reducing the minimum sentence to 10 years for first offenders for crimes of burglary and robbery and fixing the maximum at not more than 30 years.

In a memorandum dealing with this measure, Governor Roosevelt stated this bill is approved by the prison survey commission, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Prison Association of New York, and the Commissioner of Correction.

The law at present permits the infliction of any sentence up to life imprisonment as a maximum, with not less than 15 years as a minimum for the crimes of burglary and robbery. Most of these offenders are young men 16 to 25 years of age, and under the present law they are well past middle age before they can be released even on parole.

SEIZED STILLS MAKE ROOFS

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Copper stills seized in northern California prohibition raids are being beaten into roofing to protect ammunition dumps in the Philippines, it has been revealed. Two tons of copper, gathered in the past few months, will be carried across the Pacific on the transport Ludington to sail from here soon.

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Monetizing Unrealized Profits Believed Bad Business Practice

Sums Advanced by Banks on Drafts on Manufactured Goods, Economist Says, Should Include Only Labor and Raw Material Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—That bank credit to manufacturers should be extended on labor and costs, and limited on anticipated profits as a means of strengthening the financial system, is a proposal that is arousing increased interest here.

This is evidenced by requests from various business and intellectual groups to have Mr. Thorwald Siegfried, author and economist, and initiator of the proposal, speak before them on problems involved in his proposal.

The Engineers Club of Los Angeles and the Western Statistical Association and many other organizations have already heard him elaborate on his thesis that bank credit to manufacturers should be limited to the costs of goods.

This plan submitted to Congress as "The Sound Money Bill," does not, however, strike at profits but at the monetization of profits before they are realized.

Economic dislocations do not find their origins in Wall Street and Lombard Street as much as they do in every village and city through transactions between the banker and the manufacturer, Mr. Siegfried asserts. Producing a sound currency by eliminating the speculative and inflationist elements placed there by banks advancing credit for anticipated profits, is one aim of Mr. Siegfried, who has presented his proposal to the Senate subcommittee on banking and currency.

Thinks Practice Unsound

Mr. Siegfried believes the economic structure to be unbalanced by the circulation of vast sums of monetized profits, anticipated but not realized through the final sale of the goods.

When the manufacturer, he says, receives credit from the banks on the shipment of goods, the anticipated profit flows into the business world before it is realized. This increase of money causes prices to rise, in accordance with economic laws, he points out, and reduces the consumers' capacity to buy, yet only by the consumer buying can the profits be realized.

As this process goes on, Mr. Siegfried says, profits are pyramided and turned into investments in order to produce more goods and production is accelerated by the present credit basis because it is not regulated by normal selling processes, while consumption shrinks. Thus, he says, the banks discount the future and the future does not arrive.

Illustrating the manner in which banks bring about advance monetization of profits, Mr. Siegfried assumed the following case: "Raw material costing $5000, all of it in wages, is manufactured so that $3000 more in wages is paid out by the manufacturer. Say that the latter's profit is $2000. When he ships to the jobber he draws on the latter through the bank for the full sum of $10,000, due 90 days later. This sum is credited to the manufacturer by his bank as though he had deposited government currency.

Monetizing Unearned Profits

"Let the jobber's price to the merchant be $3000 higher, consisting of $2000 wages and $1000 profits. He draws on the retail merchant through his bank for $13,000, and with his credits so realized he pays off his debt to the manufacturer."

If the retailer sells the goods over the counter for $15,000, representing $1000 profits, it is clear that the banks have monetized, not only the $11,000 in costs that were due, but $4000 of anticipated profits, Mr. Siegfried explains.

The verdict of the competitive market, and the willingness of the buyers to pay more for the goods than is required to produce them, should determine, according to economic theory, whether or not the $4000 already paid as profits was justified, he said.

After the manufacturer has received his anticipated profits, and after he has exhausted his limited needs for goods, he generally becomes a fractional owner in many businesses, the profits of which, as in his own case, consist of check money advanced by the banks, Mr. Siegfried declares. When the profits fail to materialize, the vast aggregations of values, in his opinion, collapse and the great disorganization results.

Wyoming Elk Herd Grows in Numbers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—An increase in the famous elk herd at Jackson Hole, Wyo., the welfare of which has been a subject of national concern for the last 10 years, was reported to the American Forestry Association by Mr. A. C. McCain, forest supervisor of the Teton National Forest.

The official count, completed March 11, in which airplanes were used, placed the herd at 19,855 as compared with 19,238 in 1927. Undoubtedly there were elk in the area that escaped both ground and aerial observers and the actual number of animals may exceed 20,000, it is pointed out.

"We used an airplane to supplement the usual ground count," Mr. McCain reported, "and feel confident that we have secured a much more thorough count than at any previous time."

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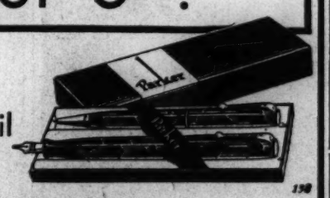

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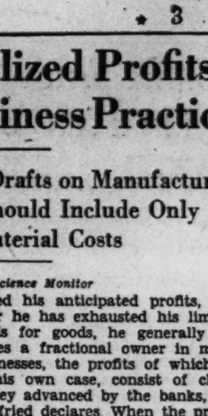

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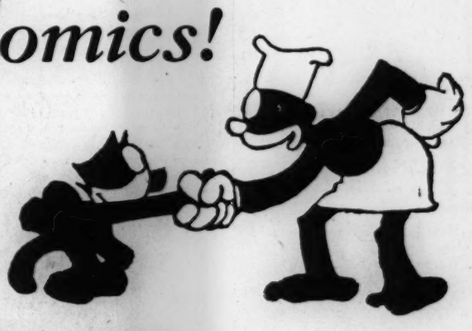

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Goethe Saw Reign of Law In Field of Natural Science

Fame as Pioneer Researcher Adds to Distinction as Philosophical Poet, Allegorist and 'Sweetest Idyllist' in Literary Sphere

GOETHE CENTENNIAL SERIES
Last of Three Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger.—What was Goethe? Those who read "Faust" reply that he was first among philosophical poets. Those who read his prose declare him Germany's premier man of letters. Those who wonder at the sharp insight of the "Märchen" classify him as an allegorist. And it is said that if he had written only "Hermann and Dorothea" the world would still know him as its "sweetest idyllist."

But if all of his literary work were for the moment laid aside, Goethe would still be outstanding—recognized for his pioneer researches in numerous fields of natural science.

For Goethe, "Freund der Wissenschaft"—close companion of learning—conducted studies in optics, geology, biology, zoölogy, and botany. Many results of his researches hold good today, after a century of detailed and minutely organized study with greatly improved methods of observation and analysis at its disposal. It is not the material details Goethe brought to light on which stress should be laid, but his grasp of fresh problems, and his unbiased method of treating them. In this Goethe is regarded as the first altogether isolated representative of the very modern ideal of the intuitive natural scientist.

Research Covered Wide Range

"Die Gewalt des Wahren ist gross" (the power of truth is great), he once said to his friend and secretary, Johann P. Eckermann, in discussing his naturalistic studies, and this conviction permeates all his work and explains his perseverance and his remarkable ability of discovering and sifting evidence.

The current opinion that scientific exactitude chokes imagination is disproved not only by Goethe's being a poet and "Wissenschafter" at the same time, but also by the very nature of his research work.

His thought was too large and too spiritualized to allow of his being a "specialist" in the derogatory sense of the term, although he was remarkably well equipped with specialized knowledge and intensely occupied with detailed research work on such subjects as the structure of Bohemian mountain ranges and Alpine valleys, geological strata in mines, the formation of crystals, the significance of temperatures in the molding of the surface of the earth, erratic blocks, the formation of the clouds, plant life, the refraction of light and the physical and chemical properties of colors, to mention only a few items in the vast range of his interests.

Mastery of Detail

The hand of genius is shown in his consummate mastery of an enormous bulk of detail which was at his command without ever crowding the main issues out of his thought; further in his ingenious faculty for making excellent experiments with the most primitive appliances; and last, but not least, in the lucid and plastic style in which he expounds his ideas and his evidence in support of them, keeping everything in due proportion. The fundamental is held constantly before the reader's view without the vast material which is presented to him ever losing in vividness.

Goethe anticipated future research developments in two ways. First, he obtained a number of positive results arrived at by later specialists. He was the first to grasp the fact of a general glacial period. He realized the fundamental similarity between the human skeleton and that of the other vertebrates.

In his biological studies he conceived Darwin's idea of evolution in tracing all vegetable life back to what he called the "Urpflanze," the prototype of plants. Still more interesting is Goethe's interpretation of natural phenomena.

Secondly, he anticipated the general change that has taken place in the interpretation of the material world. His ideas were in consonance with the school of modern research which regards natural phenomena only as an expression or reflection of underlying spiritual facts.

Goethe reached the stage where natural science begins to dematerialize the world of time and space. His ideas embrace an inherent tendency to formal perfection, continuity of development and progressive evolution; and show a vast difference from the finality with which the eighteenth century accepted material phenomena.

Things Regarded as Symbols

Goethe's studies and theories about the physical world were linked with his metaphysical convictions. Everything existing is only a symbol, he quoted repeatedly. All through his long career the conviction ripened that all phenomena are expressions of a single spiritual force which manifests itself through eternity. As early as 1779 he wrote during his journey in Switzerland to Frau von Stein: "There is nothing arbitrary, only an all-governing eternal law."

Similar utterances are to be found in his letters to Schiller, and in his masterpiece "Faust." This strain of thought culminates in Goethe's conception of the continuity of life; for, if all phenomena, including man, are but a reflection of the spiritual, and if there is purpose and coherence in evolution, this reflection must all the time become clearer and more perfect. In this way Goethe works out his conviction of immortality and the nothingness of time, as expressed in his famous sentence:

"Das Schicksal schuldet mir eine Ewigkeit." "Fate owes me an eternity."

Centralized Radio Reception

Music From One High Quality Receiver Is Now 'Piped' to Hundreds of Listeners

MOST guests in American hotels are familiar with the radio headset located at a table drawer or a loudspeaker mounted in a grill on the wall and a knob by which the guest has a choice of two, three and sometimes more pre-determined programs. Radio, logically enough, has been added to papers-under-the-door, "continental" breakfasts and other attractions offered by hotels to attract patronage.

Powerful receivers or "radio centrals" on the roof select programs which are distributed over the house's public address system along with pickups from the hotel's public rooms when the occasion warrants. In area of poor reception or crowded apartment districts where a multiplicity of antennas would be unsightly, a radio central is often the only alternative for those desiring radio.

⁂

Another form of "collective listening" is a private radio service to a subscriber distributed to him over either his telephone or electric light lines for which he pays a monthly toll similar to his electric light or telephone bill. Europe has gone well ahead of the United States in "radio by wire" service. From the same plug from whence comes the power for vacuum cleaner and toaster an Amsterdam subscriber plugs in his radio. Formerly Dutch subscribers had to content themselves with a choice of two, and in some cases, four programs, but in a new invention perfected by N. V. Philips Radio, a Dutch firm, subscribers now have a choice of six different programs. No special network of lines other than those already put in by the power company are required in the Dutch system.

In Britain one organization is already providing subscribers in 16 towns with broadcast programs from a central receiver. A feeder line is run from a switchboard connected with the main receiver to each British subscriber who is provided with a loudspeaker and the necessary ten-shilling license. At present only a single program is offered but there will be a choice when a larger subscriber list makes central receivers profitable.

⁂

Olin Downes' New Book

If you had been the critic of the New York Times and had been invited by the Columbia Broadcasting System to talk in the intermissions of its New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concerts each Sunday afternoon and you had agreed to do so with perhaps some doubt about the intellectual level of the audience you were about to address plus the suggestions of your fellow critics that you might be lowering your critical and artistic standards, but you went ahead, steering an excellent middle course between musical technicality and anecdote, and finally were amazed at the veritable flood of letters from all over the world, commenting, praising, a few criticizing, many of these letter writers asking if they could have your talks in more permanent form, then perhaps you will have a small conception of the pleasure Mr. Olin Downes has had in presenting the following book:

Symphonic Broadcasts, by Olin Downes. Lincoln McVeagh. Dial Press. $2.50.

Mr. Downes' book, though necessarily limited to the broadcast programs is a mine of information to both the amateur and professional and is thus recommended as an excellent reference work or to be read for pleasure.

The comment covers composers ranging from Bach to Krenek. Very nicely it has caught Mr. Downes just as you hear him at the microphone championing Tchaikovsky perhaps, or approving the Rabelaisian Strauss of "Till Eulenspiegel" (which by the way is one of the best parts of the book), referring Krenek to Tin Pan Alley where better jazz is composed, appreciating Berlioz, the Hector of the flaming locks, reminiscing from personal experience about Sibelius, chiding American composers for producing less typical work than Honegger of "Pacific 231," fame and setting one down into the fantastic realm of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade Suite" by the description of its gaudy cover.

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Speaking of 'Wobbulators'

"What wave are you on?" sounds like a simple question, but to the "hams," those enthusiasts who operate their own radio communication way down in the short waves, the answer is becoming more important since governments have further asked, "How close on that wave are you?" Amateurs are agreed that wanderers from their assigned frequencies, or "wobbulators," as they are called, are under serious charges, since they interfere with government and commercial services calling down severe rebuke from government radio inspectors.

⁂

The heavy hand of the radio inspectors has fallen on four American amateurs including Eric Palmer Jr., who figured prominently in the news several years ago when his father requested the Federal Radio Commission to cancel his license because too much devotion to radio interfered with his education. The offenses which caused revocation of the four operating licenses are: rebroadcasting radio programs, placing an unlicensed station in operation, illegal use of the call letters of another station and operating off frequency.

All the world's a stage for hams. Curiously enough, most amateurs are heard much better at great distances from their transmitters. Annually comes the International Relay tests in England. Sitting up every night for two weeks H. L. O'Heffernan, a young wireless engineer of Croydon, made 11,872 points, two points for every amateur who answered him, and one point for each contact he made. He secured twice as many points as his nearest competitor, winning the relay prize for the fourth time in succession. Mr. O'Heffernan is G5BY. A. D. H.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 Charles Little, violinist.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 Cliff Evans's Orchestra.
5:45 Austin King, tenor.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:15 Jack Beauvais, songs.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Harry Devine, baritone.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Charlie Agnew's Orchestra from Chicago.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:05 p. m.—Boston Musicians Relief Fund Concert; Sandy MacFarlane.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings."
8:15 Jimmie Rogers.
8:30 Heel Hugger Harmonies.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; John N. Garner.
10:00 NBC, Happy Rose Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Lee La May, baritonette.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Ranny Weeks; Troubadours.
7:30 Shepard Petite Symphonie.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBC, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Concerts program.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview; Norman Brokenshire.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 William Vincent Hall; orchestra.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Broadcast from Jordan Hall; concert in honor of Prof. Ottakar Ševčik.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 Modern Male Chorus.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnybones."
11:00 Movie Preview.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

6:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
6:15 Talk.
6:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Anne Demerjian, soprano.
6:15 "Alubum of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Truman Carew and His Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylaphone and organ.
7:45 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC—Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler"
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—Opening of new Edison Friendly Service Kitchen.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:28 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.

WBZ

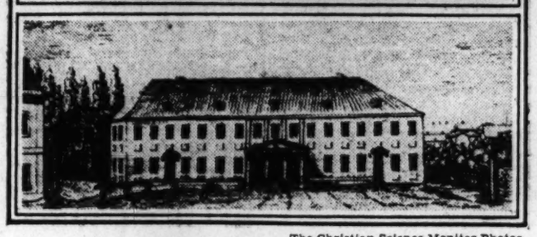
7:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinée Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:09 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—"Four Eton Boys."
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p.m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—Advertising club luncheon.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Nevery, soprano.
4:30 p. m.—Francis Cronin, organist; soloist.



The Christian Science Monitor Photos

FRONTS COURT THEATER AT WEIMAR

Upper—This Famous Statue to the German Men of Letters Has a Counterpart at Cleveland, Ohio, Where it Occupies a Place of Honor. The Photograph Is From a Lantern Slide Made at Publishing Society of Dr. Franz Stoedtner, Berlin. Lower—The Old Weimar Theater, Directed by Goethe Until 1817.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Daniel Hirsch, Milford, Del.
Mrs. Rachel Carlisle, Frederica, Del.
Franklin Blake, Darien, Conn.
Lillie I. Icard, Baguio, Philippine Islands.
George M. Icard, Baguio, Philippine Islands.
Verna H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Fred C. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Roger W. Thwing, Winchester, Mass.
Dexter W. Nobbs, Winchester, Mass.
Thomas C. Hammond, Winchester, Mass.
Robert W. Smith, Winchester, Mass.
R. Sheldon Hamilton, Winchester, Mass.
Dorothy L. Waters, Winchester, Mass.

Average of 12,100,000 Ride Daily in New York Elevators

That Is the Number of Persons That Every Day Shoot to Lofty Heights of Skyscrapers, Only to Shoot Down Again

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22 — The stone-and-steel pinnacles of Manhattan are unique among the world's cordilleras for more reasons than one, but certain it is that no other summits on the face of the earth have a daily multitude of 12,100,000 "high-climbers." This is the total for the city's up-and-down traffic.

No other arm of the New York transportation system serves so many passengers as its elevators. The average daily passenger list of 12,100,000, announced by Mr. P. F. Foley, chief inspector of elevators, makes the year's total 213,500,000—almost the equivalent of the population of the two Americas. This not only exceeds the total for the city's subway lines, which have become a synonym for "crowded," but all transit lines above and beneath the surface of the island.

For those who like figures and still more figures, it might be added that the daily perpendicular shuttling in every one of Manhattan's 31,117 elevators, were it placed end to end, would measure a total of 91,500 miles—far enough to take a person four times around the globe.

Nowhere in the city's rush does the individual's impatience with delay of any sort more acutely assert itself than in the matter of elevator service, say those who regulate this traffic. To wait more than 30 seconds for an elevator is to outrage a New Yorker. "Terrible service!" he will exclaim to whomever is by, and be sure of the sympathetic reply, "I never saw anything like it!"

So it is that architects and engineers have had to include this 30-second schedule in the really serious problems of construction, and the two-car lift has been invented. Thus, in the new Cities' Service Tower, nearing completion in Wall Street, double-deck elevators, built to serve two floors at each stop, are being installed.

When the new buildings of the $250,000,000 Rockefeller Center in mid-town Manhattan are completed, 100 elevators more will be added to the city's total. The heights of the 70-story central tower of this development, for which a whole city block has been cleared, will be made accessible by 74 shafts, even exceeding the 68 elevators that traverse the 102-story reach of the Empire State Building.

To the uninitiated these teeming ground-floor foyers of New York's skyscrapers, with their lightning timed-to-the-second schedules, may well seem a setting for the hopeless confusion of the stranger. But electric signs begin to tell him at the door how he may ascend the man-made cliff, and a supplementing elevator corps are his special guides, while the service itself is divided between local and express cars—groupings designed to remove even the Patagonian from any notion that he must choose between the flashing myriads of doors that clip-to on the second for the upward dash.

Other buildings having more than a score of lifts to accommodate the daily crowds that tenant and visit them are the Equitable in lower Broadway, where 65 elevators ply the 42 stories; the New York Life, with 38 for its 34 stories; the New York Central, with 37 for its 34 stories; the Graybar with 37 for its 31 stories, and the Woolworth, tallest building in the world only three years ago, with 33 for its 60 stories.

It takes less than a minute for workers in such buildings as the Empire State or the 77-story Chrysler building to reach their offices in the clouds.

Amusements

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ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE and
THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS
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PLAYHOUSE, 48th Street, East of Broadway Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly Delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post.
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in His New Hit
THE LAUGH PARADE
with JEANNE AUBERT and a 1932 Cast
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

ERNEST TRUEX
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Ethel Barrymore Thea., 47th St., W. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

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HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 92 Seven Sisters Rd.
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ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
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PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
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BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 43 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
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ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
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SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St., West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SIX CHANGES IN STANDING

Five-Man Teams Hold Places Despite Attack of 64 A. B. C. Squads

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Brogger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Greenvilles, New York	2929
Tall Ones, Dayton	2925
Euclid Recreation, Cleveland	2913
Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2907
Burlington Routes, Chicago	2888
P. W. Mussey Co., Chicago	2881
Kauffman, Newark, N. J.	2874
Marksons Furnitures, Syracuse	2870
American Legion No. 41, Ft. Wayne	2868

TWO-MAN TEAMS

H. Reitmeyer-H. Cook, Irvington	1278
J. Bucz-M. Straka, Chicago	1274
K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
A. Rudinsky-H. Todd, Dover	1259
J. Gunderson-J. Roscoe, Chicago	1255
A. Priano-J. Martino, Syracuse	1252
W. Curren-J. Chart, Kenosha	1250
J. R. Rutkowski-A. S. Brezinski, Syrac.	1244
C. S. Dodor-J. P. Hunt, St. Paul	1244
G. M. Holmes-J. S. Vyzrol, Chicago	1243

SINGLES

Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
George Notz, Chicago	689
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
James Reese, Detroit	674
L. M. Fisher, Cincinnati	674
Albert Rudinsky, Dover	673

ALL-EVENTS

Albert Rudinsky, Dover	1973
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
George Notz, Chicago	1901
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1884
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
W. P. Moore, Staten Island	1875
Lawrence Angstman, Bay City	1870
Elmer Baumgarten	1868
H. R. Simon, Cincinnati	1839
Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	1839

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 22—The attack of 64 teams on the five-man squads failed to disturb the leaders in the American Bowling Congress tournament last night. The Recreation five of Terre Haute, Ind., made the best showing, when they toppled 2802 pins on 918, 948 and 936.

William Knox, brilliant Philadelphia bowler, made his appearance on the opening shift but failed to live up to advance notices. Knox is the holder of the all-time all-events total of 2019 which he established in 1922. He will be far from that mark when he competes in his other events, as he only scored 528 with his team.

Edward Rafferty and Charles Reilly, two other Philadelhia bowlers who won the doubles championship last year, will make an attempt to repeat their feat. This pair hit 1316 at Buffalo in 1931 and are out to make history as the first doubles team to retain their title.

There has been only one instance in the history of the congress where a champion won two consecutive national championships. The Barry-Kettlers of Chicago totaled 2907 to win the team championship in 1915, then came back in 1916 and repeated with a 2905 score.

Six changes were recorded in the minor events Monday afternoon by bowlers from Dover, Irvington, Chicago and Detroit.

Albert Rudinsky of Dover went into the lead in the all-events with a 1973 mark. The easterner scored 623 in the team event, 678 in the doubles and 673 in the singles. Incidentally, the latter score gave him tenth place in the individual competition.

Harold Reitmeyer and Harry Cook of Irvington totaled 1278 for the lead in the doubles. They had combined totals of 440, 461 and 377. John Bucz and Michael Straka of Chicago had on the previous shift taken the lead with their 1274 series aided by a high middle game of 508, the highest of the tournament thus far.

James Reese, of Detroit, finished with 674 to go into a tie for eighth place in the singles event with L. M. Fisher of Cincinnati.

Rudinsky also placed high in the doubles event. He and his partner, Horace Todd, rolled 1259 for fourth position.

HOCKEY NOTES

OTTAWA wants to get back in the National Hockey League, and Ottawa should be back. There are now only two Canadian cities represented and four in the United States. Since the league is of Canadian origin, it should be at least a matter of pride to Canada to be as fully represented as possible.

Of the three proposals in the press dispatch for the renewed entrance of Ottawa, the most sensible, from a viewpoint for the future, is that of increased percentage of the gate receipts for the Senators while on the road.

Without the actual figures at hand, but from answers to inquiry, the N. H. L. does not offer adequate receipts to visiting clubs. To safeguard the future of this great game and league, more attention should be given this angle.

Slowly the realization that the Boston Bruins are absolutely out of the playoffs, after five successive years of being eligible, including four Stanley Cup finals, has come upon the local fans. Boston won the cup only once in the four times, defeating Rangers in the final of the 1928-29 series. In the other years they lost once to Ottawa and twice to Canadiens.

Because the game with the New York Americans at the Boston Garden means nothing to either team, since both are out of the playoffs, it has been announced that a new Art Ross change in rules will be given a test. A blue line across the width of the rink at center ice will govern the offside, instead of the two blue lines as at present. This will leave more onside attacking area, and its hoped-for feature is less whistle blowing and better play making. On paper the plan looks like an answer to some of the present playing rule difficulties.

Chicago and Detroit have played exactly one tie game a season since their start back in 1926-27, totaling six in all, and four of them were in Chicago, three 1-to-1 scores, two scoreless, and the first played, 3 to 3.

One good reason why Detroit made such a bid for a playoff position may be that Ottawa is not in the league and that some of the former Senators are now wearing the Falcon uniform. In five years of hockey between the Senators and Falcons the latter won only four games, one in 1926, one in 1929, one in 1930 and the last in 1931. Ottawa won 12 and tied three.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh (N.) 14, Missions (P. C. L.) 10.
New York (N.) 12, Detroit (A) 8.
Cleveland (A.) 7, New Orleans (S. A.) 4 (7 innings).
Boston (N.) 2, Brooklyn (N.) 0.
St. Louis (A.) 15, Buffalo (I. L.) 12.
Philadelphia (A.) 7, Cincinnati (N.) 4.
New York (A.) 11, St. Louis (N.) 3.
Baltimore (I. L.) 4, Toledo (A. A.) 0 (5 innings).
Newark (I. L.) 10, House of David 4.

Arsenal Wins In 'Dress Rehearsal'

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Everton	21	1	10	101	57	43
W. Brom. Albion	18	5	11	65	40	41
The Arsenal	17	6	8	69	37	40
Sheffield United	18	4	12	72	57	40
Huddersfield T.	14	9	9	64	47	37
Sheffield Wed	16	5	12	74	69	37
Liverpool	15	6	11	67	67	36
Aston Villa	15	5	12	77	60	35
Newcastle United	16	3	12	64	59	35
Portsmouth	15	5	13	46	53	35
Birmingham	14	6	13	59	52	34

SECOND DIVISION

Wolverhampt'n W.	19	8	6	90	39	46
Leeds United	20	6	7	69	41	46
Stoke City	16	9	8	55	37	41
Bradford	17	7	9	60	45	41
Plymouth Argyle	16	8	9	78	51	40
Bury	18	4	11	63	48	40
Bradford City	13	10	10	68	54	36
Swansea Town	14	5	14	62	54	33
Millwall Athletic	13	7	13	52	52	33
Manchester Unit.	14	5	14	60	64	33
Tottenham Hotsp	12	8	13	73	66	32

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Lincoln City	22	3	7	83	35	37
Gateshead	19	6	7	78	41	44
Crewe Alexandra	18	5	9	84	49	41
Southport	16	9	8	48	40	41
Tranmere Rovers	15	8	10	89	53	38
Chester	15	8	8	57	50	38
Hull City	16	5	10	63	40	37
Barrow	18	1	13	66	50	37
York City	14	7	12	52	58	35
Wrexham	14	6	11	52	50	34
Darlington	15	4	13	54	52	34

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Fulham	18	8	7	86	53	44
Brentford	17	8	7	57	37	42
Reading	17	8	8	77	58	42
Exeter City	17	6	10	64	52	40
South E United	16	7	10	63	48	39
Crystal Palace	15	8	9	60	55	38
Norwich City	13	10	9	54	39	36
Luton Town	15	5	12	63	51	35
Coventry City	14	7	12	83	70	35
Brighton	14	7	11	50	44	35
Watford	14	6	12	64	59	34

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Motherwell	27	5	2	109	31	59
Glasgow Rangers	25	4	3	102	31	54
St. Mirren	18	4	12	70	49	40
Celtic	16	7	10	80	45	39
Kilmarnock	16	7	10	63	49	39
Partick Thistle	18	3	12	54	47	39
Aberdeen	15	9	13	55	49	39
Third Lanark	17	4	13	77	76	38
Dundee	14	9	13	59	66	37
Heart of Midlo	15	4	16	56	58	34

SECOND DIVISION

East Stirling	24	2	8	97	46	50
St. Johnstone	20	7	6	83	49	47
Raith Rovers	19	5	10	78	56	43
Stenhousemuir	17	9	9	79	66	43
Forfar Athletic	18	5	11	79	70	41
Queen of South	18	4	12	94	78	40
Hibernian	16	7	11	64	47	39
St. Bernards	15	7	11	66	55	37
Arbroath	16	5	13	76	64	37
East Fife	16	4	14	91	68	36

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21—The Arsenal and Newcastle United, two teams which will fight out the final match for the coveted English Football Association Challenge Cup at Wembley Stadium, April 23, had a "dress rehearsal" Saturday when they met in a league engagement and the Londoners' victory by only the goal scored established them as favorites for next month's great game. If they can win the Football Association Cup and as well gain the league championship, which it won last season with a record number of points, it will accomplish the grand "double" feat, which has been accomplished in a single season only twice—by Preston North End in 1888-89 and Aston Villa in 1896-97.

The chief obstacle to The Arsenal in the league is the present leader, Everton, which has the advantage of three points over the champions and has played only one game more. The Evertonians Saturday defeated Huddersfield Town 4 goals to 1 and, in doing so, became the first English club to secure 100 goals in this season's league campaign.

There is a change in the leadership of the second division, where Wolverhampton Wanderers, taking advantage of a lapse by Leeds United, have gone to the head by virtue of a superior goal average. The Leeds men met their masters in Manchester United, which team has been in good form recently and obtained 15 points from the last eight games. The Wolves were victorious at the expense of the "Lions" as Millwall Athletic is known to fans. Stoke City also gained a win —over Bury.

The leading three teams in the northern section of the third division all played drawn games and the position at the top therefore remains unaffected.

In the southern section of the third division the big feature is the dramatic return to form of Southend United. It will be recalled that Southend held the highest position in this section until it met with its first defeat at the end of November and then followed a long sequence of losses, with the result that it sank into the lower half of the standing. Now it has struck a winning vein and is back again challenging the present pacemakers.

For the first time since the season of 1903-04 when Third Lanark won the Scottish League championship, it appears that a name other than Glasgow Celtic or Glasgow Rangers will head the list at the conclusion of the present season across the border. Celtic and Rangers have monopolized the league championship between them since the time mentioned, Celtic having won on 13 occasions and Rangers 14. Motherwell is the team likely to break this amazing run, as it is now exceedingly well placed. If the Rangers, Motherwell's nearest and only serious rivals, win their next two games, they will still be behind Motherwell in the total number of points.

In the amateur circles Saturday the outstanding event was the sixth annual match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park, Glasgow, where the Scotsmen in winning 3 goals to 1 gained their fourth win of the series. The Scottish forwards were more clever individually and combined better as a team. The first game of the present season in the interservices tournament between the Army and the Royal Air Force, was played off on Tottenham Hotspurs' ground, where the airmen beat the soldiers by the only goal scored.

TENTATIVE DATES FOR PLAYOFFS MADE

MONTREAL, March 22 (AP)—Tentative dates for the National Hockey League eliminations leading to the Stanley Cup playoffs were announced last night by Frank Calder, president.

If the Montreal Canadiens win first place in the Canadian section, the best-three-out-of-five series between Canadiens and New York Rangers will open here March 24. The second game will be played here March 26 and the other three games, if necessary, at New York March 27, 29 and 31. The home-and-home series between Toronto and Chicago will open at Chicago March 27 and end at Toronto March 29, and the home-and-home series between the Montreal Maroons and Detroit Falcons will open in Detroit March 24 and end here March 29.

If Toronto wins first place in the Canadian section, the best-three-out-of-five series between Toronto and the Rangers will open at Toronto March 25. The second game will be played in New York March 27 and the last three games on dates and at sites yet to be announced.

The home-and-home series between the Canadiens and Chicago will open at Chicago March 25 and end here March 29. The home-and-home series betwen the Maroons and Detroit will open here March 24 and end at Detroit March 27.

Shamrocks' Drive Captures Game, 2-1

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	28	5	13	115	68	56
Kansas City	26	2	18	86	59	52
Duluth	21	3	23	95	94	42
St. Louis	18	8	22	77	91	36
Tulsa	16	3	26	82	114	32
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT MACH 21

Chicago 2, Duluth 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., March 22—Chicago's determined drive for first-place honors in the American Hockey League netted a 2-to-1 victory over the Duluth Hornets here last night in the first of a two-game series which closes the schedule. After scoring in the first period, the Shamrocks battled on even terms with Duluth until early in the third, when Lessard tied the score. Armand and Johnson teamed to score the winning goal at 11m. 33s. The summary:

CHICAGO	DULUTH
McFadyen, Prelesnik, MacKenzie, lw	
rw, Forslund, Bouchard, Anderson	
Clayton, Johnson, Riley, c	
c, Leswick, Thorsteinssen, Scott	
Brydson, Wiseman, Armand, rw	
lw, Merrill, Lessard, Morrison	
Buswell, Headley, ld	rd, Bergl, Stuart
Taylor, Headley, rd	ld, Davis, Stuart
Karakas, g	g, Turner

Score—Chicago 2, Duluth 1. Goals—Riley, Armand for Chicago; Lessard for Duluth. Assists—Wiseman, Johnson for Chicago. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

GAR WOOD BUILDING A NEW SPEEDBOAT

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Gar Wood, Detroit speedboat king, announced yesterday he is constructing a new craft, Miss America X, to defend the Harmsworthy trophy in the international classic on the Detroit River this summer. He predicted the new boat would be capable of 120 miles an hour, "maybe more."

Wood's announcement was in answer to the news that Lord Wakefield, British sportsman, has decided to build a new Miss England III, to challenge for the trophy. Miss England II, piloted by Kaye Don, cracked up in the Detroit River in the last races. Don again will drive Lord Wakefield's boat.

Wood's new boat will use the same twin engines that were in the Miss America IX when Wood recently attacked the world water record on Indian Creek in Florida. The craft, itself, will be several feet longer but of the same design as the other Miss Americas.

PICK-UPS

TRIPP SIGMAN, who played the outfield for the Phillies a year or two ago, has signed with the Boston Red Sox, it is announced. Sigman was purchased by the Philadelphia club from Canton of the Central League in 1929, but did not see regular service at any time while in the majors. He spent most of the 1930 campaign in the minors on option with the Baltimore and Albany clubs. The 1931 season saw him with Peoria of the Three-I League. At the end of the 1931 playing year he became a free agent and recently wandered into the Red Sox training camp at Savannah, Ga. If the big outfielder proves his worth as a hitter, the Boston club can use him.

Charlie Gelbert, star shortstop of the St. Louis Cardinals, has signed his contract, and that leaves only the veteran Chick Hafey on the champions' holdout list.

If Bill Urbanski, the youngster, expects to take the shortstop job away from Rabbit Maranville, the veteran, he must hustle. "The Rabbit" is flashing some of his old brilliance in the St. Petersburg camp of the Braves and, according to reports, is far from through as a player.

Billy Rhiel, former Brooklyn and Boston infielder in the National League, and infielder and outfielder with the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League, is slated to play third base for the Detroit Tigers this season. Rhiel is an experienced player who hits the ball hard and often.

At this stage of the training campaign Dizzy Dean, the prize rookie pitcher owned by the Cardinals, has not come up to expectations. On two occasions the big right-hander has been given the starting assignment in exhibition games and has proved far from effective. However, perhaps it is still too early in the year to judge the young man—at least the Cards hope so.

In five times at bat as a pinch hitter in exhibition games, Myril Hoag, young Yankee outfielder, has delivered five hits.

Hack Wilson is hitting the ball again. In seven exhibition contests with Brooklyn he has made 12 hits in 23 times at bat for an average of .522. He has also hit three homers and driven in 13 runs.

Bob Brown, a big right-hander who only three years ago pitched for his high school team, must have impressed Manager Bill McKechnie of the Braves when he held the Brooklyn Dodgers to one hit in six innings, Monday. Brown is over six feet in height and weighs about 190 pounds, the ideal build for a pitcher. Last season, with Birmingham of the Southern Association, he won 17 games and lost 12.

Did you know that . . . the Athletics show no No. 1 on their uniforms, that being reserved for Connie Mack if he ever dons a suit . . . Mel Ott, New York Giants outfielder, threw a ball from the deepest point in center field at the Polo Grounds into the stands back of home plate on the first bounce . . . Wally Schang, the catcher, once played third base for the Athletics . . . Earl Averill hit four home runs on Sept. 17, 1930 . . . Lawrence J. "Larry" Doyle of the Giants won the National League batting championship in 1915 with an average of only .320 . . . Harvey Hendrick of the Reds is one of the few place hitters left in baseball . . . Buzz Arlett, who played the outfield for the Phillies in 1931, wrestles as well as he plays baseball?

MRS. BROWN HAS LOW NET OF 88

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 22—In the Castle Harbour Hotel ladies' invitation golf medal play tournament Mrs. Rodney Brown of Boston scored the low net with an 88 yesterday. Miss Nancy Pearman of Bermuda won the low gross with 102.

MANGIN WINS FROM BOUSSUS

Other Singles to Borotra in International Indoor Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—France and the United States broke even on the two matches in the singles played yesterday evening, in the international indoor lawn tennis matches for the new Seventh Regiment Cup, at the Armory of that organization. Gregory S. Mangin, the new national indoor champion, defeated Christian Boussus, No. 2 of the Frenchman, in the first match, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, but Jean Borotra, the French captain and ace, simply swamped Francis X. Shields, after the first set, to win at 6—8, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Tonight will be devoted to doubles, with the new national indoor champions, George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, encountering the two French players, who won the title last year. There will also be an exhibition doubles, and the quality of the recent championship may be realized when these left overs include Sidney B. Wood Jr. and R. Berkeley Bell, as well as the third Frenchman, Antoine Gentien. Wood and Gentien will combine against Bell and Eugene H. McCauliff.

Though Mangin was not at the top form he showed against Shields on Saturday, and relied chiefly on backcourt play against Boussus, he was able to hold the upper hand as the match proceeded, though long rallies dragged the match along until two full hours had been completed before the victory came. Boussus was showing flashes of international form at intervals, notably in the first set, when he came from behind at 0—3, to win four games in a row, but his service gave Mangin little concern, and after a series of long deuce games off it, which finally gave Boussus the set, Mangin simply watched his chance to break through, and held his own games easily for the balance of the match.

But when Borotra made his appearance, he showed at once the brilliant form of previous years, and though Shields had streaks of the brilliancy which gave him victory a year ago, the Frenchman improved steadily in steadiness as the match proceeded, and after Shields took the first set, after half an hour of play, 8—6, the Basque won the next three sets in 15 minutes each, smashing through the play of Shields with flashing volleys and sharp shooting almost at will.

Only once, in the final set, did Shields make any stand, when they fought each other in the sixth game, after Borotra had broken through for the lead at 3—2, until 18 rallies had been staged, with each in turn climbing into the advantage. But finally Shields allowed a line drive by Borotra to get past him, and the game went to the Frenchman. Then Borotra took the next two games, ending with another "rifle shot" across court, and the match ended just at midnight.

HOCKEY CHALLENGE WILL BE ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 22—Final arrangements for the International Hockey League playoffs were completed at a meeting of the board of governors here yesterday afternoon.

The governors voted to accept the challenge of the Canadian-American Hockey League to a post-season series between the champions of that league and the International League winners. C. S. King, president, was given authority to negotiate with the Canadian-American League and arrange playoff dates if satisfactory financial arrangements could be made.

Tuesday, March 29, was set as the opening date, with London Tecumsehs at Buffalo and Windsor Bulldogs at Detroit. The balance of the round-robin tournament of 12 games, three at home and three away for each club, is as follows:

March 31—Detroit at London, Buffalo at Windsor.
April 2—Windsor at Buffalo; 3—London at Detroit; 5—Detroit at Windsor, Buffalo at London; 7—Detroit at Buffalo, Windsor at London; 9—London at Windsor; 10—Buffalo at Detroit.

Under the International League playoff system, a victory will count three points and a tie one point. Teams will play the customary 10 minutes of overtime if necessary and then call a halt.

Guy Smith, Dr. Gerald Laflamme, Percival Traub and L. J. Flozdale were named as the referees for the series, with two of them officiating each game.

MARTINEAU AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22 (AP)—Earl Martineau, former backfield coach at Purdue, has been appointed assistant coach of football at Princeton University, it was announced last night by Dr. Charles Kendrick, chairman of the Board of Athletic Control. Martineau is the third non-Princeton graduate to be named to the staff. H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, the head coach, and Elton E. (Tad) Wieman, are the others. Martineau will replace Jake Slagle as backfield coach while Wieman will take over the line duties of Stan Keck. Martineau was graduated in 1924 from the University of Minnesota where he won three letters in both football and track. He captained the 1923 team and was considered one of the best halfbacks in Minnesota history. He was awarded the Big Ten Conference medal for proficiency in scholarship and athletics that year. He will report here for spring practice April 4.

MRS. WADSWORTH LEADS

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22 (AP)—Mrs. Sara Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh, carded an 82 yesterday to lead the Class A division in the second annual Pine Cone golf tournament for women at he end of the first round. Miss Helen Waring of New York was in second place with an 85. Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. E. B. Morrow of Baltimore and Miss Kathryn Bragaw of Orange, N. J., tied for third with 87 each. Miss Abigail Vare of Philadelphia led Class B with 92. Mrs. Harold Greene of Oyster Harbor, Mass., led Class C with 94. Classes are arranged according to club handicaps. A is scratch to 11 inclusive, B 12 to 18 and C 18 to 26.

WINNIPEGS ELIMINATED

TORONTO, March 22 (AP)—The Winnipegs, winners of the Olympic hockey title for Canada, were eliminated from the race for the Canadian senior amateur championship here last night. They played the Fort William (Ont.) team to a scoreless tie last night but lost the two-game series by a 1-to-0 score.

W. R. Dean Scores Another Hat Trick

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 22—Three consecutive goals scored by W. R. Dean for the Everton Club in its league engagement Saturday against Huddersfield Town in the first division of the English Association Football League constitute this famous player's seventh "hat trick" this season and give him the distinction of being the first marksman to penetrate Huddersfield's defense more than twice.

Dean's total for the season is now 38, which is more than any other player in the whole league and nine ahead of his nearest rival in the first division. All the other leaders added to their total Saturday, and the biggest increase was by the second division leader, Cyril Pearce, Swansea Town, who has jumped from the 29 mark to 33.

The place where new records may be made is the third division wherein both the northern and southern section leaders are reasonably well placed for such accomplishment. In the northern A. Hall, Lincoln City, with 32 requires 13 goals from the club's last 10 fixtures, and in the southern C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City, with 37 needs to average one per match to equal the existing record of 46.

The following lists show the names, clubs and totals of players in the leading positions of the four divisions of the English league:

FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	38
James Dunne, Sheffield United	29
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	27
David Magnall, Huddersfield Town	26
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	25

SECOND DIVISION

Cyril Pearce, Swansea Town	33
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	26
W. Hartill, Wolverhampton	24
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	22
S. Dickinson, Notts Forest	19
E. Harper, Preston	19
W. Hunt, Tottenham	19

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

A. Hall, Lincoln City	32
W. Millar, Barrow	24
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	23
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	21
S. Deacon, Crewe Alexandra	20

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City	37
Frank Newton, Fulham	25
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	23
W. W. Robbins, Cardiff City	21
W. Johnson, Mansfield Town	21

LACROSSE PLAYOFF SITES ARE CHOSEN

BALTIMORE, March 22 (AP)—Baltimore, New York and Washington will be the scenes of the Olympic playoff in the lacrosse series that will be held after the close of the regular stick-wielding season to determine the team that will represent the United States in the international games at Los Angeles.

Definite plans for the series were announced yesterday after a conference here between Charles Ornstein of New York, chairman of the Olympic lacrosse committee, and Henry Ibbins of Johns Hopkins University, secretary of the United States Lacrosse Association and business manager for the playoff.

Eight teams will be chosen for the playoff by Ornstein's committee, and the opening double headers will be played simultaneously in New York and Baltimore on June 11. The semi-finals will be decided in Washington on June 18, and the final either in New York or Baltimore on June 25. The place for the final will not be chosen until after the inaugural games are played.

RENEWED EFFORT TO BRING OTTAWA BACK

OTTAWA, March 22 (AP)—Renewed effort is being made to put a National Hockey League team back on the ice from Ottawa, cradle of the game.

The Ottawa franchise was suspended this year because of financial troubles and the team's players loaned to other National League teams.

A memorandum outlining three possibilities by which Ottawa could reënter a team in the league has been submitted to the league directorate by the Ottawa franchise holders.

First—Allow Ottawa 15 per cent of gross receipts on road games and all receipts on home games.

Second—Solicit a fund of $25,000 from Ottawa business men to underwrite an estimated deficit of that amount for next year.

Third—Sell a minimum of 3500 reserved seats for the season.

NEW BEDFORD VS. STIX MARCH 27

ST. LOUIS, March 22 (AP)—Winton E. Barker, president of the St. Louis Soccer League and western commissioner of the U. S. F. A., received a telegram yesterday from the cup committee of the organization announcing the game for the national soccer championship between New Bedford, Mass., and the Stix team of St. Louis would be played here next Sunday. The Stix eleven won the western championship and the right to meet the New Bedford team by defeating the Chicago Bricklayers, 1 to 9, Sunday.

HORTON ELECTED CAPTAIN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 22 (AP)—Albert Horton III '33 of Providence, R. I., was elected captain of the Williams College hockey team yesterday for the 1932-33 season. Horton was a regular forward during the past winter and an alternate on last year's team. In addition he is one of the foremost tennis players to compete for Williams in several seasons, playing the No. 1 position last year as a sophomore.

SEATTLE PURCHASES PAGE

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., March 22 (AP)—President William Klepper of the Seattle Coast League baseball team, announced yesterday the purchase of Pitcher Phil Page from the Detroit Tigers of the American League. It was reported that the Indians paid $7500 for Page. Last year he was farmed to the Indians and won 15 games for the cosat leaguers. He was recalled this spring by Detroit.

U. S. OFFICIALS STOP GOMEZ

MEXICO CITY, March 22 (AP)—Chile Gomez, local baseball star who was signed by the Memphis (Tenn.) baseball club last winter, has returned here, charging United States immigration officials refused to allow him to cross the border. He said he would attempt to get a permit to cross and that if he fails he will rejoin the Azteca Club here, with which he has played in former seasons.

AUGUSTUS RETAINS TITLE

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 22—E. H. Augustus of Cleveland yesterday defeated M. R. Smith of Kansas City, 1 up, and retained his title as Belleview golf champion.

YALE ELECTS GLENN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22—Garrard W. Glenn '33, has been elected captain of next year's Yale University squash racquets team.

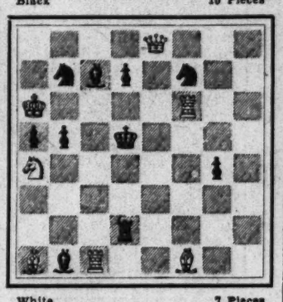
CHESS

by Frederick D. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1393

By H. Weenink

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

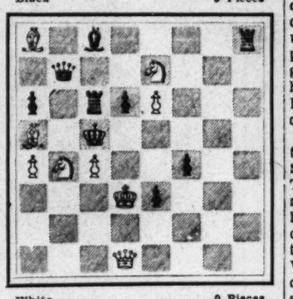
White to play and mate in two

(First Prize Problem From Il Problema, 1931)

PROBLEM NO. 1394

By C. S. Kipping

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(From Nova Praha, 1926)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

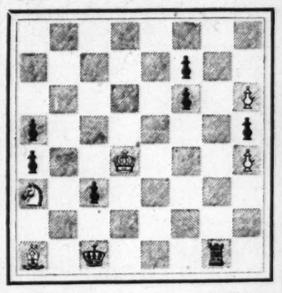
No. 1391.	Kt-K6	QxKB
No. 1392. 1.	B-Kt4	
2.	RxQch	
1.	———	RxPch
2.	B-K6ch	
1.	———	QxR
2.	Kt-Kt2ch	

End Game No. 87. White wins: 1 Kt-R6ch, PxKt: 2 BxPch, KtxB; 3 RxQ, BxQ; 4 RxRch, Kt-B, 5 BxRP and wins. If 2 . . . KxB, QxPch and wins.

END GAMES

End Game No. 88

Black 8 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and win

(From Bohemia, Oct. 21, 1906)

SPIELMANN VS. BOGOLJUBOW

The following games have been selected from the match between Mr. Bogoljubow and Mr. Spielmann recently contested, from which Mr. Spielmann emerged the victor by the score of 5½ to 4½.

Commenting upon the openings adopted in this match of 10 games, eight of which were Queen's openings, one a Ruy Lopez and one a Sicilian, it cannot be said that any new facts have been definitely established pertaining to the world's store of knowledge of these old openings, inasmuch as it would appear, as is usual in contests of this sort, that each player attempted to gain an advantage by adopting a variation with which his opponent might not be as familiar as himself, excepting in so far as, after a series of experimental games, masters will gradually come to the conclusion that this variation or that is not good, for particular reasons which are widely known. Hence the games of this match constitute either the beginning or continuance of such experimentation along particular lines.

As might be expected, the play of the middle game is characterized by a high degree of accuracy and analytical depth, such as each of these masters is capable of. Few bad mistakes occur. On his fifteenth move of the fourth game Bogoljubow made a move which cost him a piece and the game immediately following. Bogoljubow's twenty-ninth move in the fifth game, second of the four published below, brought immediate disaster, but his position at the time was almost hopeless.

Spielmann's loss of the first game may be accounted for by waste of time by his twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fourth moves. In the fifth game, second given below, Spielmann developed a strong position out of one of the lesser known variations of the Ruy Lopez, wherein it is difficult to see just where Black went astray.

Similarly, in many of the other games, the winning advantage resulted in slow accumulation of slight differences in choice of moves.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Spielmann White	Bogoljubow Black	Spielmann White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 QR-K	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	34 Kt-Q3	B-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	35 Kt-Q2	R-Q
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	36 R-R	B-B2
5 Kt-B3	Castles	37 RxP	RxP
6 BxKt	BxB	38 R-R7	B-Q3
7 PxP	PxP	39 Kt-K5	BxP
8 P-K3	Kt-B3	40 P-B5	B-Q4
9 B-K2	Kt-K2	41 BxB	RxB
10 Castles	P-B3	42 Kt(Q2)-B4	R-Kt4
11 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt3	43 R-Kt7	R-B3
12 Kt-QR4	QxQ	44 KtxQKtP	RxP
13 PxQ	P-QR3	45 Kt(K5)-B4	Kt-Q4
14 Kt-B5	R-QKt	46 R-Kt8	R-B6
15 P-QKt4	R-K	47 Kt-Q7	Kt-B3
16 KR-K	Kt-B4	48 RxR	PxR
17 B-Q3	Kt-Q3	49 KtxKt	KxKt
18 Kt-Q2	K-B	50 Kt-Q2	BxKt
19 K-B	P-KKt3	51 RxB	K-Kt4
20 Kt(Q2)-Kt3	B-K2	52 K-Kt2	P-Kt5
21 KR-B	P-KR4	53 R-Q8	R-Kt6
22 P-R3	K-Kt7	54 R-Q2	K-K5
23 R-B2	P-KKt4	55 K-B2	R-B6ch
24 R-K2	R-KR	56 K-Kt2	K-K6
25 K-Kt	R-R3	57 R-QB2	R-B4
26 P-B3	P-Kt5	58 P-Kt3	R-Q4
27 K-R2	Kt-B4	59 R-B4	R-Q7ch
28 P-K4	Kt-R5	60 K-Kt	K-B6
29 P-B4

EDUCATIONAL

Mothering the Freshmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"HOW small the freshmen are getting! We weren't so small when we entered high school," said a young graduate who had returned to visit her school after a year's absence.

The dean of girls smiled.

"That is what they all say when they come back. But of course you were. You have just forgotten, that's all."

This is one of the problems that confronts every city high school. The freshmen are so "small," just children as yet. They come many times, as in the Englewood High School in Chicago, without any junior-high experience, from small neighborhood schools which have offered them a sort of maternal and all-enveloping shelter. All of a sudden they are thrust out of these comfortable quarters and are swallowed up by the several thousand pupils that throng the high schools.

"They scurry through the corridors like timid rabbits," as Miss Allin, dean of girls, expresses it." Often this very timidity causes failure and then follows discouragement and the desire to quit. They *are* little and the high school is so very large that they are lost if we do not make a special effort for them."

Meeting the Double Problem

In addition Englewood has a secondary problem with a large proportion of the 600 to 700 who flock in each semester. These come from a certain section of the city where the children get no support at home. They want to quit and go to work at what they consider the natural break—at the end of the eighth grade. And their parents want them to. But the law compels them to attend school. So they enter high school so "small" yes, and so timid but also often filled with rebellion and resentment against the law, against education, against the school and its authorities. Like Pat in the story, they are "agin everything." The problem then is so to "mother" the freshmen that they will forget their timidity, so inspire them with enthusiasm for an education that they will forget their rebellion; to kindle interest in the finer things of life, to develop self-respect and confident self-reliance, to arouse interest in group and school activities until self is lost in service.

To accomplish this many different avenues are used. For one thing, soon after the semester opens a freshmen assembly is held. On the platform are seated representative upper classmen members of the various school organizations, of which there are many. These young people give little talks about their organizations, describing the advantages to the individual of belonging to them, the opportunities they open up, the value they are to the school and the privilege of serving in them.

The freshmen are always tremendously affected by this assembly, according to Miss Allin. They sit on the edges of their seats in round-eyed interest. For days afterward the "timid rabbits" haunt their teachers and the deans.

"How can I get to be sponsor?"

"I'd like to be editor of the school paper."

"I want to be president of the art club," they clamor.

They have at least caught a glimpse of what school CAN mean to them.

Senior Sponsors

One of the most important of all the factors used to "mother" the freshmen is the system of senior-sponsors. Each freshman upon entering is assigned to a group of from four to eight under the leadership of a carefully selected senior. These groups hold weekly meetings. The leaders thus have an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the members of their groups and stand ready to help them over any difficulties that may arise. Sometimes it is necesary to call in the aid of the dean, but this is never done in the spirit of "tattling." The senior-sponsor always makes it plain that the dean is a friend and usually the two take the problem to the dean together. Occasionally the deans visit the groups. There is a definitely arranged program for the various weekly meetings. With the girls this system is especially successful. The spirit of motherhood so dominant at this age leaps into expression and it is very touching the way these girl-sponsors mother their little brood of chicks.

Another project which has been found profitable is the visit of certain teachers just before the close of each semester to those grammar schools which feed this particular high school. They explain to the eighth graders something about the new experience they are to enter and give some simple suggestions as to courses, etc. These children can then come in with at least a bit of background as to what it is all about.

Along this same line is Open House Day, which is an annual event and always planned for some festive day. Invitations to attend are sent out to all eighth graders in these same grammar schools. Committees take these sub-freshman guests on sight-seeing trips through the school, explaining various items of interest. Everyone then attends the festivity and the whole day is topped off with refreshments. Open House Day is the project of the largest club in the school.

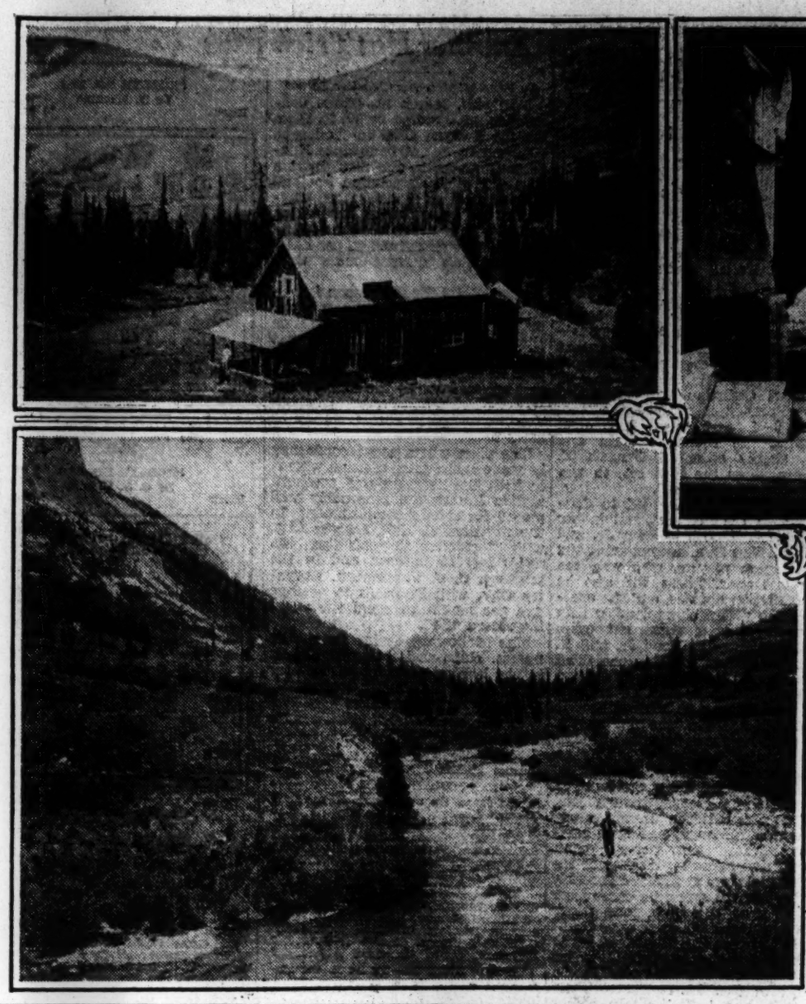
The weekly paper offers a further chance for the freshmen to identify themselves with the school life. One issue each semester is devoted to their interests and each issue carries a column for room news which they provide.

All extra-curriculum activities wherever possible are used as means further to help the freshmen feel at home.

More and more it is becoming recognized by educators that the ninth-grade problem is not so much maintaining standards and speeding up scholarship as it is of helping the child to adjust himself to a grown-up world—that the question is social rather than academic. The program of "mothering the freshmen" outlined above may not be unique, but because of the sympathetic and loving understanding with which it is carried out it is successful. Both the dean of boys and the dean of girls are aware of their responsibilities and their privileges. One instance after another could be cited of what has been done to help the "timid (and sometimes rebellious) rabbits" not only to hurdle social and academic hazards but to escape moral degredation as well.

"We hold their hands," as Miss Allin puts it, "and point out the stepping-stones while they cross the gap to the clear path that lies ahead.

C. S.



The Christian Science Monitor Photos

Upper Left — Laboratory With Space for 25 Students, in a Cabin That Was Part of the Old Mining Town of Gothic, Colo. Some 70 Acres Have Become the Property of the Rocky Mountain Biological Station. Right—Interior of the Laboratory. Lower—A Scene Near the Station.

School in Deserted Mining Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gunnison, Colo.

FIFTY years ago a silver mining boom town. Twenty years ago a deserted, silent village. The old town of Gothic, Colo., is now a rustic biological station, where students from many states camp in ramshackle log cabins, and by the light of coal lamps write up notebooks covering field trips over the surrounding mountains. Named for the perpendicular spires of the peak rising above. Gothic was selected three years ago as a beautiful and appropriate location for the newly established Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, which is perhaps the only station in the southwest devoted exclusively to graduate research. Although the students and faculty still use old store buildings and saloons erected 50 years ago, the post will be dignified next summer by the construction of an administration building and a library of native stone.

Dr. John Christopher C. Johnson, a westerner, now head of the biology department at Pennsylvania State Teachers' College, West Chester, helped form a corporation of college professors, while he was vice-president of Western State College at Gunnison, Colo., near Gothic. The corporation, composed of faculty men from four states, bought the townsite for back taxes, and opened a summer session with graduate classes in botany and zoölogy. Coolness, availability of specimens, and escape from the red tape of universities attracted young men and women to this camp at 10,000 feet elevation, where frost whitens the ground several nights each week in July and August. There are no blank forms to be filled and no deans of men or women, no deans of anything, in fact. The natural basins are filled with flowers, and there is every form of animal life from grasshoppers flying about with cut-outs open, to mountain lions and bears making their dens in old mines. There are many species of plants and insects that have never been classified, as the Colorado wild life has not been combed as carefully as that of such states as California, where many ranger stations maintain museums.

General Grant Stopped There

The property of the corporation consists of 70 acres along East River, with a dozen shacks. The remnant now used as a mess hall is all that is left of the Grant Hotel, a structure of 25 rooms where General Grant stopped on his western trip 50 years ago. The part left standing resembles the last piece of a big cake after all the rest has been sliced away. Other buildings include the ore dump of the silver ore mill, now used as a women's dormitory; a barn rebuilt as a faculty home; miscellaneous old and some new log cabins; and a hut called the "Bean Pod," because it is very small and was first occupied by Dr. Achsah Bean, assistant professor of zoölogy at the University of Maine. All of the older buildings are rakishly propped up with poles to withstand the weight of snow, when the station is left in winter to the weather and porcupines. There are horses and burros to be used by the girls on the field trips, which take students, laden with lunches and canteens, over peaks 13,000 feet above sea level.

Several colleges and universities, among them the University of Oklahoma, offer residence credit for work done in the six weeks' session. The past summer 25 students from 12 different states were enrolled. All courses are taught by faculty with doctor's degrees. Last summer the faculty consisted of Dr. Johnson, director; Dr. Aute Richards, president of the corporation and head of the zoölogy department at the University of Oklahoma; Dr. Mary Howe of the botany department of Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, and Dr. Mildred Richards, Dr. A. O. Weese and Dr. A. I. Ortenburger of the University of Oklahoma zoölogy department.

Students With Degrees

The bachelor's degree is a prerequisite for enrollment, and half of those registered last summer had their master's. Students may pick their own subjects and work on them independently, attending laboratory sections and lectures. Organized study trips are made every other day.

Joe Buzard (spelled with one "z," although pronounced in the same way as the name of the scavenger bird) is the only cowboy left from pioneer days at Gothic. Herding 40,000 cows for a Gunnison pool, he offers diversion to co-eds who wish to learn the art of driving steers up a mountain. The only miner and original citizen left is J. T. Bennett, who is pending his fifty-second year there. On Bellview Mountain near by he works a silver mine, despite his 78 years, and entertains students with stories of early days, when the town had 1500 population.

The Parent

Pointe Claire, Que.

Dear Friends:

I have thought of writing this letter many times since the Christmas season—so here I am putting my "thought" on paper at last.

Some years ago I read an article in the Monitor on teaching young children, early, to love and care for their story books.

I have tried to instill this thought in my two boys age 4 and 11, and the elder one, especially, has been shown how to open a new book properly in order to protect the binding. He took such care with his set of "My Bookhouse," and no one was allowed to read one until he had opened it according to instructions.

When quite small, his younger brother was often found helping himself to the contents of the bookshelves for use in his games instead of bricks, but we always replaced them together, and found something that would do just as well for his purpose, while I tried to explain to him that books were not exactly toys, and if used as such, we would soon have no stories to read to him.

We started this plan when we purchased the set of "My Bookhouse" and he has been allowed to have the first volume since he was two years of age—and it has been proved to us what a little training can do. That book is in excellent condition, and is used daily—both the children love those stories!

May I add a word of thanks to the editors and contributors of the Parent Column for the helpful articles. So many of them fill a need helping to solve a problem that has perhaps been puzzling one for some time.

Perhaps you can help one with this one. How can we tell if a child is musical or not? My eldest boy took piano lessons for four years and I am wondering if I should continue the lessons—the practise hour was drudgery to him and after all those years he scarcely remembers his "lines" and "spaces" at times and he has difficulty keeping time! Am I trying to make a "silk purse out of a sow's ear?" Isn't it better to be good listeners than poor performers? He has not been taking lessons for the last six months since we left Montreal for Pointe Claire and says he would rather do "most anything" than start lessons again. I would so like to hear from other mothers who have had this problem to meet.

(Mrs.) P. M. C.

* * *

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Now that our daughter has reached young womanhood it is interesting to recall many adventures which we have enjoyed together.

As she is an only child, I often invited her friends to come in to play, when she was a little girl, and would let her return their calls. But they could not always be with her and many times I would play the rôle of playmate. We sewed and laundered clothes for dolly, enjoyed paper dolls together and even "played house," paying each other calls. For any sacrifice of time for this I have been more than rewarded by her peace and happiness and the companionship which sprung up between us and has lasted on through the years. A child always responds to love, patience and understanding; while impatience, selfishness and criticism harm the roots of mutual affection and shut out true friendship between parent and child.

Some years have passed and today she enjoys having me with her on her shopping tours to purchase clothing or pieces of beauty and art in gift and art shops. There is much gratitude in my heart to be truly wanted even though the time has arrived when she does not require as much physical work on my part for her welfare. I believe the time spent together in childhood play was the foundation for the unfoldment of this happy companionship.

On the other hand, to gain the confidence and comradeship of our children we not only must be interested in their activities but also let them feel they are a part of ours.

When making purchases or wearing apparel, daughter's suggestions are most helpful in making my selections. Whenever she wishes to try out a favorite recipe by herself, or cook a dinner for the family she is given the opportunity, without Mother's intruding into the kitchen, and when finished there are surprises enjoyed by all.

Some time is enjoyed with our music. While I sing she plays the piano and those who love music can appreciate the happiness derived from it.

Serious reading also plays an important part in our daily companionship.

I have greatly appreciated the Parent Column and the many helpful articles in the Monitor.

(Mrs.) J. F. S.

[The Parent is now appearing on the Tuesday instead of the Saturday Educational page.]

Busy People Who 'Go On Studying'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BUSY woman who was known to have an unusual fund of interesting information, and to be particularly awake to fresh points of view, was once asked how she had found time to learn so much.

"I have very little time to spare from my daily work," she replied, "but every year for the last 20 years I have taken a different evening course in some school or college. I have purposely varied the subjects, ranging from French to architecture, from cooking to appreciation of music. It has been travel, recreation, and exploration to me, as well as the means of making many pleasant contacts and new friends."

In these days of modern education, when inexpensive courses of all kinds are offered in schools at hours to suit almost anyone's needs, and when there are many attractive and useful correspondence courses that may be followed at home, everyone may know the joy of learning.

"I am taking a course on free-hand drawing by mail," said a young woman whose lameness confined her to the home most of the time. "I can hardly wait to get the next lesson. It is such fun to be doing something again, when I thought I couldn't any more."

A mother whose little family required her continual care heard that the teachers in her town were going to meet in the high school one evening a week to take a course in English literature. She had long wanted to get in touch with books again, but had nearly given up on account of her many family duties. She went to the principal of the school and gained permission to join the course. To her delight her husband agreed to take charge of the family regularly on the evening that she was away. All winter long the mother enjoyed entering again the world of books, and determined that she would make the necessary effort to continue in this broader plan of life.

A group of women who met each other occasionally when shopping decided to take one of the college extension courses in current affairs. They wished to become better acquainted with each other and make the occasion social as well as educational, so they met at a specified time and had dinner in different restaurants selected a week in advance. When the first term was finished the results were so satisfactory that the women registered for another course and continued this system for several years, cementing friendships and opening new contacts and possibilities to each one of the group.

In one home where the boys were in high school the mother had begun to feel that she was behind the times, or, perhaps, that her rapidly growing sons were outgrowing her mentally. Instead of being discouraged or abashed by her forebodings in this matter, she pondered it seriously and then made a decision. A few weeks later when the boys sat down after dinner to do their home work the mother took a place near them at the table and produced her books and papers. To their interested questions she explained that she had started a correspondence course in a subject in which she had been interested years ago and now she hoped to go further with it. The boys at once expressed their admiration of her "pep" and "spunk," and later she overheard them boasting about "Mother's high marks." In the evenings, when they all studied lessons together, there grew between the mother and the young people a bond of mutual respect and confidence.

Any state college will send catalogues of extension and correspondence courses on request and will gladly answer questions and furnish other information. Sometimes, if enough sign for a course, a teacher will be sent to a group of people in a town or the local school board, if requested, will help to make arrangements for adult education.

There is nothing quite so satisfactory as the joy of learning, of going on and on in this quest for knowledge. It is like opening doors into new, attractive rooms, like taking strange paths that lead to broader and more wonderful scenes. To take up a course in something never studied before, or to listen to a course of lectures on a congenial subject, to get expert instruction as an aid to greater efficiency in working and living, refreshes and enlivens the outlook. The mother, the housewife, the office worker, may go to the lessons somewhat tired and jaded but the stimulation and variety of mental contact with others, with the great books of the past, with the breath-taking ideas of the future, provide one of the best kinds of refreshment.

The main thing is to begin; to brush aside all obstacles. The subject of the course, the hour of meeting, and the financial obligation may be arranged to suit almost any case. All that is needed is the wish and the active purpose to begin. A small beginning may lead to pleasant friendships, renewed interest in the daily work, and a greater understanding of the problems and people of the world.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Quiet Importance

The importance of the work done by teachers, as was suggested at a meeting in Manchester last week, is not always appreciated by the public. Teachers, it was said, are too humble. They are not "news." Most of them are undoubtedly content to carry on their duties quietly and conscientiously, looking for no great reward, as that word is generally understood, but it is a good thing to take note, now and again, that some of the most valuable services rendered to the community and to the nation are in the hands of men and women who are little known and rarely talked about. For that zealous and largely unselfish work much gratitude is due to them. They are not overwhelmed with votes of thanks. "Show me the schools of England," one might say, "and I will tell you what your country will be like in 20 or 30 years."—The Manchester Guardian.

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THE HOME FORUM

Introduction to Three Towns

THE brilliant glow of a full harvest moon shone through the foliage of the arching trees above us, and made a dancing pattern of leaves and twigs on the clean asphalt pavements. Side by side our ricksha boys padded along, with little seeming effort, and such slight tax upon their breath as to permit their keeping up a quiet conversation with each other. Legation Street, broad and lined with the gray-walled compounds of diplomatic establishments, or with dignified structures housing American financial institutions, was almost deserted, although the hour was early. Now and then, passing the open gateway of some embassy, we could see the gayly uniformed guards lounging at the entrance, and catch beyond a hasty glimpse of broad lawns, well-trimmed shrubbery, and stately dwellings. On their rubber tires the rickshas gave no sound; only the low voices of the trotting boys and our own conversation as we drove along a foot or two apart could be heard through the warm and fragrant Chinese night.

A broad open square, flanked on the one side by the crenelated wall of the British Embassy and on the other by the bright lights of the great hotels, and the dark bulk of the official buildings marked off the barrier between the Legation Quarters and the Tartar City. Into the main street of the latter our ricksha boys loped, showing the liveliest interest in the sights that replaced the quiet dignity of the foreign quarter. And nothing is much gayer than a Chinese retail street at night. Peiping has not, as yet, equaled Shanghai or Hong Kong in its use of the gaudy neon lights, but every little shop or stall had its glaring torch or flare, and its long rows of gay Chinese lanterns. Most of the stock-in-trade is set forth on long sloping counters, facing the sidewalks along which a ceaseless throng of pedestrians pass and repass. The thing which most impresses the westerner in the Orient is this constant presence of crowds. Even from railway trains seldom one sees an acre without two or three workers diligently toiling in it. Everywhere slaving humanity — "brother to the ox!" A great panorama of human life in its more exotic phases is this thoroughfare. Now comes a string of eight or ten camels laden with coal. Then a group of twenty coolies pulling along a monstrous burden of hewn timber, and singing to keep their efforts in unison, as sailors sing their chanties at the ship's ropes. Again a wedding—all color and clamor. Suddenly our rickshas swerve to the left, plunge into a dusty, unpaved, little-lighted alley, and bring up before a bright red door in a wall. It opens in response to a bell, and we are ushered into the first of the three courts of an ancient temple which our host occupies—for in Peiping everyone lives in a temple or a palace.

* * *

The beauty and the romance of this first nocturnal experience of the streets of Peiping recalled to me other experiences of the strange and exotic in entering some new and foreign cities. There was that midnight entrance upon Venice, after a wearisome all-day ride from Milan. It had been dark for some three hours. Although the sound of the car wheels told of passing over bridges and embankments, the black night shut out any vision of the terrain through the car windows. We might have been passing over a plain as destitute of distinction as any prairie in Texas. Grumbling and creaking, the train came to a stop, and its passengers descended into a long dark car-shed of the sort one might find in South Bend or Manchester. Not a hint of any sort to stimulate expectation of the strange and exotic. After the usual rush of baggage at the douane, we left the shed for the brightly lighted waiting room. Nothing remarkable there. Impelled by the gentle urgency of our porter, we went on to the side of the room, which opened to the outer air by broad swinging doors. A step and we were in another world.

Before us stretched the broad, placid bosom of the Grand Canal. Again a brilliant autumnal moon hung low in the sky and its rays lighted up the dark waters with a band of gold. The towering old houses and a church across the way were black against the sky—for it approached midnight and most of Venice slept. A spacious terrace parted the station from the dark waters, on which a score or more of gondolas, each with its single lantern, danced responsive to the little wavelets. In a moment our bags were stored in one, and under its canopy, with a towering gondolier on the deck behind us, we glided forth into the black unknown.

* * *

I have always rejoiced that on my first visit to Venice prudent consideration of thrift led me to choose an inconspicuous little inn, far from the Grand Canal, for our stopping place, rather than a more famous hotel. Many of these I have frequented in later days, but none could have given the salty zest, the exotic tang to that first night's adventure that came from the little alberge (the name of which I long since forgot) to which we made our way at midnight, through a maze of winding canals scarce wide enough for two gondolas to pass.

Down the Grand Canal and under the Rialto bridge, made familiar by scores of pictures, we slipped; and then, with the curious little warning cry of his calling, the gondolier put his craft sharply about and glided into a cleft between the great, dark palaces. A semi-occasional incandescent light—for this was many years ago before Venice began competing with the Great White Way—made the darkness visible, and marked out a crossing. Gently our craft crept along—how often in the mad rush of a New York taxi, guided by a speed maniac, have I thought of the advantages of locomotion in Venice! Late as it was we passed many other boats, usually freighted deep with fruit or vegetables; for, as I learned later, we were navigating the most direct route between the markets and the great hotels. Always by a miracle our gondoliers avoided even the slightest contact; not once was there an interchange of anything except the friendliest of greetings. For most of the distance our way lay between dark houses towering to six and seven stories—and, when you look up at such from a gondola on a black night, the Empire State Building itself carries no greater sense of awe. But now and then the forbidding cliffs were broken by a typical Venetian garden with the sky visible between the surrounding palaces, and a lush drapery of foliage and flowers cascaded over the wall. On and on through the maze of black waters we glided until finally we slid up to a sinister doorway in a black wall, with a single bulb above it. Where we were, whether this were in fact the entrance to a reputable hotel, one could not tell. But the cheerful hotel porter took our luggage; and, after the necessary formalities at a dark and almost deserted hotel desk, we were shown to our quarters.

A great room, tiled floor, beamed and gayly painted ceilings, with four-poster beds, piled high with pillows and tufted coverings, received us. A few hours of dreamless sleep and the clear notes of a bugle stung me into awareness. Throwing back the heavy curtains, I looked upon the broad Canale della Giudecca, and not thirty feet away lay a great, gray Italian warship, with her white-clad jackies swarming over the decks to fall in for morning's inspection.

* * *

Somewhere in this world of ours there may be a fairer prospect than that presented by the walled and towered hills of Istanbul seen from the harbor, or the long reach of the Bosporus as it stretches away from the water front of Constantinople to its source in the Black Sea; but I have not seen it. Hong Kong has its beauty, especially at night when the lights on the Peak seem to make new constellations in the heavens. Havana, approached by sea, has a beauty of its own. Naples, with its semicircle of palaces fronting the sapphire bay, is of course unique in its beauty. But I know of nothing to compare in charm with the Golden Horn, as seen on a bright summer's day from the deck of our anchored ship. Yet, if ever a pair of wanderers had excuse for failing to see the beauty spread all about them it was we on that July morning. For our ship, on which we had just come from the Piræus, lay then on the dancing blue waters, under the brilliant sun as though surrounded by an invisible wall. Caiques and harbor boats of all sorts rowed around us, but always at a distance of some sixty feet or more. Their occupants showed a lively desire to come into more intimate touch, to sell us the fruits or Oriental fabrics with which they were piled high, or to lay hold upon our luggage and convey it ashore. But some unseen force held them aloof. We made inquiry.

"They've quarantined us for five days," was the disconcerting response. "There's nothing wrong on the ship, but a week ago the Greeks quarantined a Turkish ship at the Piræus and the beggars are getting even now because this is a Greek ship."

* * *

But never were more wonderful hours spent than those on that ship. Never did I more earnestly yearn for the genius of the painter who could transfer to canvas the beauty so lavishly spread on every hand. On the European side rose the heights of Stambul, dense with greenery, the ivory and red roofs and domes of the great mosques of San Sophia, the Sultan Suléiman, or Ahmed rising above it with the slender-pointed minarets piercing the air above. Level with the rushing river was the ivory bulk of the Old Seraglio—a ruin seen close at hand but a thing of delicate tracery and noble proportions viewed from afar. Legend has it that Sultan Suléiman once sent out four birds to the four quarters of the globe to spy out the most perfect site for a palace. All reported that none could be found to equal this, and the Seraglio was straightway built. Beyond it, as we looked from the ship, was the famous Galata Bridge of boats, which in the days of Constantinople's greatness was perhaps the busiest thoroughfare in the world. Then came Pera and Galata, scrubby and tawdry enough when seen from their commonplace thoroughfares as we found later; but in perspective, with a river crowded with little busy boats and great ships of all nations, a spectacle of almost incredible beauty.

But enough! So much beauty cannot be described in so little space and with such scant capacity as I possess for making words paint pictures. At least the scene obliterated from our minds all the ugly thoughts which enforced detention would ordinarily connote. Perhaps indeed when we finally trod the streets and squares of this once glorious, now moribund city, and saw the squalor and superstition, the dirt and destitution, the almost prehistoric evidence of "man's inhumanity to man" in that ancient stronghold of Moslem power, we felt glad that for two days we had been protected from closer contact with the mental and moral desert that lay back of all that material beauty.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

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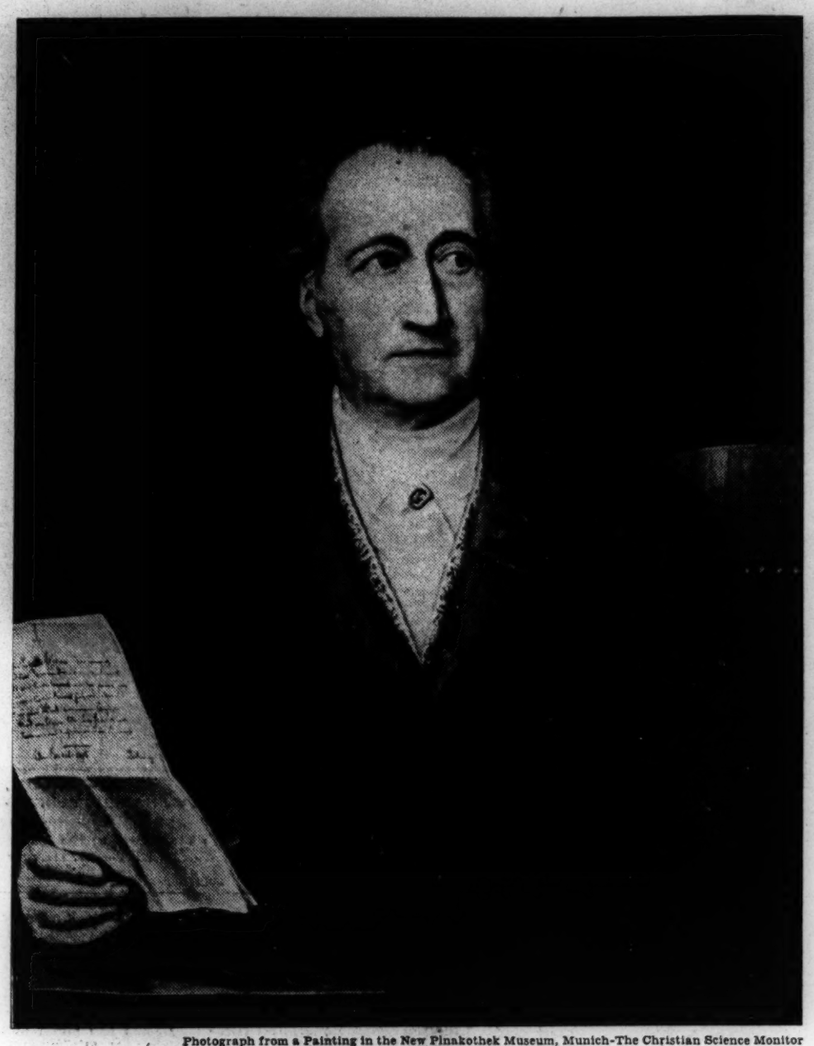
Ishmael: A Born Retriever

Ishmael was an outcast. Some friends of mine in Ireland found the dog wandering about with, apparently, no home, no one belonging to him, and no one to whom he belonged. My friends took him in, for which he was always grateful, and so indeed was I; for he and I became great friends. When I used to go to my friends' house to play tennis, Ishmael would take up his position behind the base lines and retrieve the tennis balls, which he mouthed most gently, promptly obeying the word of command to drop. He always greeted with alacrity my arrival to play tennis, seeming to think I had come mainly for his sake.

Our friendship lasted over a year. Then Ishmael's master, who was a soldier, left to take up duties elsewhere, and Ishmael became a legacy to me. He came back to my home, and was delighted to find a tennis-court there; but he did not at first realize all the fun there was in store for him. We were a large family, all keen on games, and golf, cricket and tennis were much in evidence; but Ishmael did not think much of the two former games. At first he was not allowed to touch the ball; but later on, when we devised a game of cricket with many boundaries, if the ball went beyond them, Ishmael was allowed to retrieve it. In this way, he got much exercise himself and saved us a lot. He was gentle in handling the ball and left no marks with his teeth. But he was not quite so careful with a golf ball and generally left a mark or two; but this did not matter much, for he was never allowed on the links, or permitted to touch a ball while a match was being played. But, when we went out to practice driving in the field, Ishmael had the time of his life. I would take out a dozen balls and drive them all down from the terrace in front of the house toward the paddock, then wait while Ishmael retrieved them.

Ishmael was a born retriever. I had a rather touching proof which seemed to show that he had never had any training. Going into the kitchen one day, I found him in the act of stealing a piece of meat from the table. I shouted at him and he dropped it. I then called him sharply and he came at once. The expression on his face was rather curious, but not nearly so curious or so touching as it was after I had punished him. A surprised and startled look came over his face, after which he deliberately came and licked my hand. Then I realized that I had been rather hasty and had not appreciated the fact that Ishmael had probably never been punished before. He was an outcast with a right to anything that he might find, and in the family who had him before I did he had always found his meals ready.

I never again had to reprove him for stealing. He seemed somehow to grasp the fact that his master did not like him to take things, and he even got into the habit of waiting by his dinner till I gave him permission to eat it. Then it would be gone almost before I had finished speaking. In fact, so far as training a dog was concerned, Ishmael was a wonderful example of innate breeding. He really needed no training at all, and his loyalty and obedience to our household in general and his master in particular were alike remarkable



Photograph from a Painting in the New Pinakothek Museum, Munich-The Christian Science Monitor

Goethe: From a Portrait by J. Stieler

ON THIS twenty-second day of March, 1932, men of culture everywhere pause to honor a certain German poet, dramatist and philosopher—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. For it is a hundred years precisely since he passed from our scene.

Hearing mention of his name, some will think first of those exquisite short lyrics which were in many cases set to music by Goethe's friend, and the world's, Franz Schubert. It may be, too, that they will recall performances which they have attended in the great opera houses of Chicago or Paris or Milan—performances of "Faust." Yet to stop there would do an injustice to one of the great thinkers and artists of modern times. Goethe was an intellectual giant, whose name has often been linked with that of the supreme genius, Leonardo da Vinci.

Although a life of ease and independent means permitted Goethe to pursue the diverse avenues of interest which opened before him, he preserved always an admirable simplicity. Enthusiasm was his, strikingly, throughout his eighty-four years, and inexhaustible energy—mental and physical. Living as he did for many years at the court of Weimar, under the patronage of his powerful friend, Duke Karl August, he could allow full rein to his varied interests. Continuously he worked at his dramas, his novels, his poems; but beyond that he was a keen natural scientist and he played his part, too, in public affairs. Over and through all loomed Goethe's great intellect with its extraordinary perception of and appreciation of truth and beauty. It was his privilege to testify to the often unvoiced emotions and longings of his countrymen. Time and time again Goethe has been recognized as "Germany's most commanding figure."

While there are indisputably facts concerning both the life and the writings of Goethe which do not commend themselves to the enlightened man of today, that man must nevertheless admit that Goethe saw far. At his best, he stood not for crass self-indulgence, but rather for an honest facing of problems and a solving of them with a man's highest lights. In his often quoted "Sayings in Prose," one may read: "Everything that frees our spirit without giving us self-mastery is pernicious."

This portrait presents him to us in all his eagerness and alertness; it shows perhaps less Goethe the man than Goethe the poet and man of vision.

"All Day Parking—25c Per Hour"

Here where the motors stand on cindered ground
In ranks of gleaming steel and glossy paint,
When I was young I came in Spring and found
Among the grass, still dull with smoky taint
And Winter's breath, the crocuses' sweet birth;
The tender spears that upward thrust and curled,
Breaking with fragile strength the prisoning earth
Hour by slow hour till beauty was unfurled.

Here in the April dusk I used to ponder,
While lantern lighters made their golden rounds,
Spellbound and breathless at the agelong wonder,
Oblivious to the city's raucous sounds,
A small boy caught in beauty's tenuous net—
Now cindered ground, but I cannot forget.

CHARLES GRENVILLE WILSON.

Göttliche Folgerichtigkeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM 3. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Johannes lesen wir, daß einst ein Pharisäer mit Namen Nikodemus zu Jesus kam. Er hatte Jesu Heilungswerke gesehen oder davon gehört, und da er die ihnen zu Grunde liegende göttliche Kraft erkannte, war es nur natürlich, daß er mehr darüber wissen wollte. Damals tat der Meister den bedeutungsvollen Ausspruch: „Es sei denn, daß jemand von neuem geboren werde, so kann er das Reich Gottes nicht sehen". Nikodemus verstand diese Erklärung nicht, und seine Verständnislosigkeit war bezeichnend für das damalige religiöse Denken. Jesus mußte daher ausführlicher werden, und er fügte seiner Erklärung hinzu, daß jemand, der nicht „aus Wasser und Geist geboren werde", nicht in das Reich Gottes kommen könne. Nikodemus verstand immer noch nicht, worauf der große Lehrer sagte: „Bist du ein Meister in Israel und weißt das nicht?"

Bei dieser Gelegenheit tat Jesus den denkwürdigen Ausspruch: „Was vom Fleisch geboren wird, das ist Fleisch; und was vom Geist geboren wird, das ist Geist". Die Bedeutung dieses Ausspruchs liegt in erster Linie darin, daß er auf dem wissenschaftlichen Grundsatz: gleiche Ursache, gleiche Wirkung beruht. Aus dieser und anderen Erklärungen Jesu geht hervor, daß er folgerichtig von der Allumfassenheit und Vollkommenheit Gottes auf die unveränderliche Vollkommenheit des Menschen schloß; und die Art seiner Werke—das Heilen der Kranken und der Sünder und das Auferwecken der Toten—zeigt, daß er sie auf Grund dieser wissenschaftlichen Folgerichtigkeit vollbrachte. Hinsichtlich dieser Seite des Wirkens Jesu schrieb Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, auf Seite 476 und 477 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hält sich an die von Jesus befolgte wissenschaftliche Folgerichtigkeit. Wie Gott ist, so ist der Mensch. Mit andern Worten, der Mensch nimmt als genaues Ebenbild oder Widerspiegelung Gottes am Wesen Gottes teil, wie ein Sonnenstrahl am Wesen der Sonne teilnimmt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß man von der Vollkommenheit Gottes auf die Vollkommenheit des Menschen schließen muß; daß, da Harmonie, Vollständigkeit, Weisheit und Intelligenz Gottes Eigenschaften sind, der Mensch unvermeidlich harmonisch, vollständig, weise und intelligent sein muß.

Das Erfassen dieser göttlichen Folgerichtigkeit befähigt einen, des Meisters Verheißung zu erfüllen, nämlich daß alle, die an ihn glauben—ihn verstehen—, die Werke auch tun werden, die er tat. Die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft vollbrachten Heilungswerke können wie die von Jesus vollbrachten darauf zurückgeführt werden, daß jemand oder ein ihm helfender christlich-wissenschaftlicher Ausüber die Wahrheit versteht, daß „das christusgleiche Verständnis vom wissenschaftlichen Sein und vom göttlichen Heilen als Basis des Gedankens und der Demonstration ein vollkommenes Prinzip und eine vollkommene Idee—einen vollkommenen Gott und einen vollkommenen Menschen—umfaßt" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 259).

Scheinen wir zuweilen von Krankheit, falschem Streben, von Charakterfehlern oder von Sünde hart bedrängt, so gibt uns die göttliche Folgerichtigkeit die Kraft, diese Ansprüche zurückzuweisen. Sie gehen nicht von der einen und alleinigen Ursache aus, sind also keine wirklichen Wirkungen, und die Christliche Wissenschaft bezeichnet sie als unwahr. Da sie kein Teil der Wirklichkeit sind, können sie berichtigt werden durch Anwendung der göttlichen, wissenschaftlichen Folgerichtigkeit: vollkommene Ursache, vollkommene Wirkung; vollkommener Gott, vollkommener Mensch; vollkommener Vater, vollkommener Sohn; vollkommenes Prinzip, vollkommene Idee. Was auch der widerwärtige Zustand zu sein scheinen mag, er muß solch richtigem, auf dem Verständnis des wirklichen Seins beruhenden Denken weichen, das immer Gesundheit und Eintracht fördert.

Angenommen, man habe Schwierigkeit in seiner Beziehung zu anderen Menschen. Beim berichtigenden Denken läßt man sich nur das Berichtigen des eigenen Denkens angelegen sein. Man hat weiter nichts zu tun, als seine Vorstellung von seinem Nächsten gemäß der göttlichen Folgerichtigkeit von vollkommenem Gott und vollkommenem Menschen zu ändern. Sieht man also seinen Mitmenschen so, wie Gott ihn kennt, d. h. vollkommen und einmütig, in Eintracht mit allen Ideen Gottes lebend, und beharrt man einsichtsvoll dabei, so gibt es kein Hindernis materiellen Denkens, das diesem wissenschaftlichen Einfluß widerstehen kann.

Ist das Problem Versorgung, so kann derselbe Vorgang berichtigender Folgerichtigkeit angewandt werden. Es ist nicht nötig, nach sogenannter materieller Habe zu trachten und sie zusammenzuraffen. Es genügt, wissenschaftlich zu verstehen, daß der Mensch als das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ungehinderten Zutritt zu Gottes Freigebigkeit hat. Ein derartiges Vorgehen ist nichts anderes als „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" trachten, und das unausbleibliche Ergebnis ist, daß „euch solches alles zufallen wird".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Riding With the Moon

The moon and I took a ride together—
I on the road and she in the sky.
She sailed along like a shining feather,
And the night's dark shadows passed me by.

She beckoned me through the country byways,
And joyfully led me across the hill.
Behind me wandered the city highways,
Before me sparkled a mountain rill.

The moon and I took a ride together,
She in the heavens and I far below;
But she drew me up with a moonbeam tether,
And I hung my heart on her silver bow.

—From "The Heart of Home," by ANNE CAMPBELL.

Divine Logic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ in the third chapter of John's Gospel that a Pharisee by the name of Nicodemus once called upon Jesus. He had seen or heard of Jesus' healing works, and, recognizing the divine power behind them, he naturally wanted to know more about them. It was then that the Master made his momentous statement, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Nicodemus failed to understand this saying, and his lack of understanding was symptomatic of the religious thought of that period. Jesus, therefore, had to be more specific. He accordingly amplified his statement by adding that if a man were not "born of water and of the Spirit," he could not enter the kingdom of God. Still Nicodemus did not understand; and then the great Teacher said, "Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?"

It was on this occasion that Jesus uttered his memorable saying: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." The significance of this utterance lies, primarily, in the fact that it is based on the scientific axiom, Like cause, like effect. From this statement and other statements of his it is evident that Jesus reasoned logically from the all-inclusiveness and perfection of God to the unchangeable perfection of man; and the nature of his works, healing the sick and the sinning and raising the dead, indicates that they were accomplished on the basis of this scientific logic. Regarding this phase of Jesus' ministry Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on pages 476 and 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Christian Science adheres to the same scientific logic which Jesus exemplified. As God is, so is man; in other words, man, as the exact likeness or reflection of God, partakes of the nature of God, just as a ray of the sun partakes of the nature of the sun. Christian Science teaches that from the perfection of God must be deduced the perfection of man; that because God's attributes are harmony, completeness, wisdom, and intelligence, man must necessarily be harmonious, complete, wise, and intelligent.

A grasp of this divine logic enables one to fulfill the Master's promise that he who believes on him—understands him—shall do the works he did. The healing works accomplished through Christian Science, like those performed by Jesus, can be traced to the comprehension, on the part of an individual or of a Christian Science practitioner aiding him, of the truth that "the Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 259).

If a person seems at times encumbered by sickness, false ambition, faults of character, sin, divine logic gives him authority to repudiate these claims. They do not emanate from the one and only cause, hence they are not real effects; and Christian Science classes them as untrue. Not partaking of reality, they can be corrected through the application of divine, scientific logic: perfect cause, perfect effect; perfect God, perfect man; perfect Father, perfect son; perfect Principle, perfect idea. Whatever the discordant condition may seem to be, it must yield to such correct thinking, thinking based on the understanding of real being, which is always promotive of health and harmony.

Suppose the difficulty is one of human relationship. In the process of corrective thinking what one is concerned about is the correcting of one's own thoughts. All that one is called upon to do is to change one's concept of neighbor, in accordance with the divine logic of perfect God and perfect man. Thus, if one sees one's fellow man as God knows him, perfect and harmonious, living in accord with all of God's ideas, if this is done and intelligently persisted in, there is no obstacle of material thinking which can resist its scientific influence.

Is the problem one of supply? Then the same process of corrective logic can be applied. It is not necessary to strive and scramble for so-called material substance. It is sufficient to understand scientifically that man, as the image and likeness of God, has unhampered access to God's munificence. This mode of procedure is nothing else than seeking "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness;" and the result will inevitably be that "all these things shall be added."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

When Milking-Time Is Done

When milking-time is done, and over all
This quiet Canadian inland forest home
And wide rough pasture-lots the shadows come,
And dews, with peace and twilight voices, fall,
From moss-cooled watering-trough to foddered stall
The tired plough-horses turn,—the barnyard loam
Soft to their feet,—and in the sky's pale dome
Like resonant chords the swooping night-jars call.

The frogs, cool-fluting ministers of dream,
Make shrill the slow brook's borders; pasture bars
Down clatter, and the cattle wander through,—
Vague shapes amid the thickets; gleam by gleam
Above the wet grey wilds emerge the stars,
And through the dusk the farmstead fades from view.

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, in "Poems."

The Water-Lilies of Monet

A landscape does not exist until it has been invented by a painter. Thus the banks of the Loing vanished with Sisley; had it not been for him, that particular stream would not have mirrored so many glorious dawns, nor drifted bluish ice-floes.

One of the best inventors of landscapes is Claude Monet. In Havre, at the age of eighteen, he met Bondin the painter who succeeded in making the wind visible; he taught Monet to paint outdoors. Bondin, a native of Honfleur, painted the wind as it blanches, or darkens, at will a marine horizon, or in one puff, swells the waves, and the veils and skirts of women; who—this being the end of the Second Empire—had only just taken to sitting on benches. . . .

Monet did for sunlight what Bondin has done for the wind. The object depicted is merely an excuse for the novel vibrations of light that the artist found he could render. In his youth, Monet was partial to red and crimson boats and windmills whirling in the midst of poppy fields. Then he went over to violet, and the result was cathedral façades, and haystacks caressed by mauve gleams. In his old age he became the painter of azure and light; by decomposing the latter he got sheets of blue on which he flooded endless beds of water-lilies. He grew enamoured of those daughters of the ooze to the extent of painting nothing else, doing away with the shore, even with the sky and delving deeply into the spongy ponds. He reproduced their surfaces by looking at them with an unspoiled retina and so discovered a whole world of colors and reflections that had been waiting to be painted until he came.

Monet grew his water-lilies in tiny ponds surrounding his house at Giverny near Vernon. I went there to see him, which was not easy, but Arsène Alexandre was zealous in my behalf. After a lengthy correspondence (the aged master dreaded visitors and kept them at bay by alleging that his flowers had withered or were not yet in bloom), we arrived in time to see thousands of bulging water-lilies on the glazed waters.—From "Years of Plenty," by E. DE GRAMONT, EX-DUCHESS DE CLERMONT-TONNERRE. Translated by FLORENCE and VICTOR LLOWA.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Among the Women Delegates

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

WANTED: Women in many nations with genuine grasp of political ideas and of essential facts about armaments. Experience in public office, especially disarmamment conferences, welcomed.

Some such demand has already been given an impetus in several countries, with the entrance of women delegates for the first time into an arms conference. It bids fair to gather momentum until it eventually reaches lands where women are still only beginning to win emancipation from crude social bonds.

In Persia, the 200 members of the only women's organization were too busy this year working for reforms in basic social laws, to have time for disarmament. On the face of it, it seems strange that the disarmament petitions circulated so widely did not reach Persian women, but this is a fact, and largely because there was no network of women's organizations to distribute them.

Even in countries that have gone far in the recognition of women's rights, much remains to be done before the full force of the women's peace movement can make itself felt. Mrs. M. Corbett Ashby, alternate delegate from Great Britain, is especially interested in practicable steps toward that goal.

Were Given Every Consideration

Experience at the conference has emphasized unmistakably the advantages and the limitations of private organizations. Little more could be done from a private standpoint than has been here. In response to a request by women, a day was given to hearing public petitions, and made a profound impression. Women's organizations have won every concession that an official conference could accord to private groups. They were granted the privilege of sending disarmament memoranda, studies and so on, to the president. Access to delegations through special seating arrangements in the hall, was made convenient. Documents distributed by the League Secretariat to the press are also sent to representatives of women's groups.

No other private section of the community has been accorded—nor has it requested—such consideration. It is a distinct acknowledgment of the important rôle women play in world peace.

All these privileges granted to women are in response to four points in a five-point summary of requests previously submitted by women to the conference bureau. On the fifth point, which incidentally is first on the list, the conference bureau took action in which Mrs. Ashby finds a chart for the next period of women's disarmament activity.

The request was for invitation of representatives of women as experts or observers at meetings of the conference, both plenary and private. The president pointed out that no provision had so far been made for calling in representatives of private groups in a consultative capacity.

Mrs. Ashby, who took a prominent part in the bureau meeting, explains that women represent a wide policy on disarmament, and feel they should have machinery to gear it into the conference directly. The hindrance comes through the gap between official procedure and private organizations.

Training Women Delegates

On their first point, the women therefore had to be content with less than they had requested. To Mrs. Ashby, however, this closing of a bypath turns women more emphatically toward the main highway whereby they may march their legions for peace toward the goal of disarmament. That is direct representation on delegations.

All women's organizations have agreed that their most effective collaboration is in that way. Their alertness to the opportunity must be given a large share of credit for the presence of five delegates at Geneva. The question for the future is how that number may be progressively increased.

In Mrs. Ashby's opinion, there are two ways in which women themselves can help. Since the chief need is for experience in methods of diplomacy, they can consciously seek such preparation. It will come naturally with the passage of more women into public office, and every disarmament conference should add to the list of "veterans," with the five here as charter members.

Specific attention to problems of disarmament is of course indispensable. Up to the present, the possibility of becoming delegates has not been so widely recognized as it is likely to be in the future. Governments will be scanning the lists for women who are informed. Study is the first essential, and after that, Mrs. Ashby believes that lecturing and writing are effective ways of enlarging personal knowledge. In addition, this activity will establish women's names in disarmament, just as Mrs. Barbara Wootton and Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton are known in economics. A difficulty encountered by some governments in selecting women delegates for the present conference, would thereby be lessened.

Agreeing on Candidates

The second way in which women could aid the naming of delegates from their ranks, especially where there are many groups of diverse political or other divisions, is to work out means of agreeing on common candidates for delegations. In addition to simplifying the task of governments in choosing, it would give the joint candidates added prestige.

While the delegates are serving prominently, other women busy their hands with indispensable contributions. In her capacity as interpreter and translator for the Russian delegation, Mrs. Ivy Litvinoff has had an intimate knowledge of the work since the days of the Preparatory Commission. On the same staff is another interpreter, Mrs. Nadine Tikhmeneff.

During the conference Mrs. Abol Hassan Hekimi is attached to the Persian delegation, bringing to it her experience during four years in handling documents as a member of the permanent delegation staff at the League. She is the only woman official of Persia, so far as known, and is herself a Pole. Her studies of social subjects at the University of Lausanne gave her valuable background for the work in hand, plus a fluent French.

Then there are many key positions in management of internal delegation business that are held by women. Secretaries in charge of official papers are in intimate touch with proceedings. It is also true here, as elsewhere, that private secretaries are intrusted with a measure of executive authority in affairs of detail. These services are taken for granted, although many of them have been won during many years. The future will no doubt see women accepted as naturally as members of official arms delegations. That is Mrs. Ashby's hope.

At the present conference, Mrs. Ashby feels the need for a "crusading leadership" to carry the delegations' expressed desire for action past hesitations due to national conditions. The chief responsibility for such leadership she places squarely on the shoulders of the great powers. In such leadership, too, she feels women have opportunity for a major service.

[The other two articles of this series of three were published on this page on March 8 and 15.]

The Christian Science Monitor Photos

VIEW OF FIRST MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMISSION OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN SESSION IN GENEVA

The General Commission Is Composed of One Representative From Each Delegation. Madame Szelagowska of Poland Is in Plain View Seated in the Left Center. The President, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Is Standing With His Back to the Screen at the Windows. The Commission Is Meeting in the New Building Erected for the Purpose by the Swiss Confederation and the City of Geneva. Inset—Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby, Alternate Delegate From Great Britain.

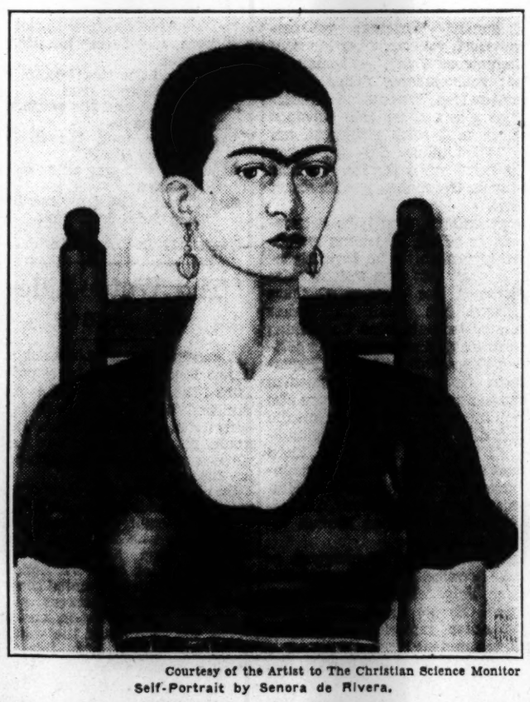
Tells of Mexican Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEÑORA FRIEDA KAHLO DE RIVERA, wife of the Mexican painter, Diego de Rivera, is herself one of the clever young painters of her country. She discovered her ability almost by chance. Forced at one time to remain for many months quietly at home, she asked for oil paints, intending merely to daub away the hours with them. Instead, she began to discover that she had a gift for portraiture.

Not quite sure of her own judgment and that of her friends, she sought the great fresco worker, Diego de Rivera, and found him on top of a scaffold decorating the walls of the National Palace. From heights he gazed down at her for a time, then finally descended and examined the canvases which she had brought for his criticism. He assured her that her ability was worth developing. This was the first meeting of an acquaintance that resulted in marriage.

Señora de Rivera's art has developed steadily in scope and technique, so that Miss Frances Flynn Paine, the connoisseur of Mexican arts who was largely responsible for the exhibition of Señor de Rivera's work this winter, first at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and then in other cities, told the writer that she hoped sometime to put on a one-man show of the Señora's portraits.



Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Self-Portrait by Senora de Rivera.

A Country of Artists

Mexico, Señora de Rivera asserted, is a nation of artists. Almost everyone—Mexican and Indian—can handle a brush or some other art implement. Open-air art classes are conducted in the schools, in which the children, permitted to choose their own subjects and pursue to a great extent their own methods, are encouraged to set down their observations.

Señora de Rivera's father is a well-known photographer of Spanish colonial architecture, toward which the Mexican turns with the same appreciation and instinctive affection that the American of the United States turns toward the records of his colonial period. As a child and young girl, Frieda often accompanied her father—whom she "likes very well"—on many journeys inspired by the search for old patios, doorways, miradors and other survivals of Spanish architecture.

Señora de Rivera believes that Mexico has much to contribute in art to the United States; and that Mexico must learn much from the United States about industrialization. A new strength and a new unity, she feels, are coming into the national life and a more vital interest in Mexico's future. Young people of the bourgeoisie are entering offices, stores and factories. They are, she thinks, more independent and progressive in their thought than the young working people of the United States. Moreover, she states that there is hardly a business or profession which has not a few women in its ranks. Mexican women do not organize freely or hold meetings; but they get together in a social way in their homes, for friendships are very dear to them.

Native Dress

The day when the writer interviewed her a winter wind was tearing lustily at the rippling drapery of one of Central Park's dainty lakes. Straight up the side of the hotel this wind climbed and tore through an open window in the de Rivera apartment. Yet the Señora had turned off the steam heat, which she does not like, and dressed herself in a peasant frock of figured cotton with short sleeves. Across her shoulders was draped her rebozo, a striking hand-woven shawl of red and black cotton, terminated by heavy fringe. It was wound into a sort of figure eight and so twisted as to support itself in a position above her elbows, leaving her hands free for that pleasant handshake which is characteristic of her.

On another occasion when the writer saw her she wore a rather formal black dress, with a necklace of large black beads and heavy gold earrings. In this case her rebozo of hand-woven green and cerise silk was wrapped tightly about her shoulders and covered her arms completely to the wrists, depending on her hands to hold it in place. She has as many ways of wearing her jet-black hair as of draping her rebozos. Sometimes it hangs loosely about her shoulders; at other times it is knotted into a coarse net; at others twined into an elaborate figure at the nape of her neck.

Señora de Rivera sighs a little over the introduction of foreign machine-made garments into Mexico. For her own life, at least, she feels that the native costume is more harmonious. It is a better accent in the square adobe house at Cyoacan, with its open patio and infringing studios and dwelling quarters, where she and her husband live. And what a family it is! Eight dogs, four cats, two parrots and two birds of undetermined lineage dwell dramatically and—if a guess may be hazarded—somewhat vociferously together in mutual understanding.

One's Specialty Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SO MANY women are now interested in earning money at home that various ways of commercializing one's particular specialty should be made a subject of careful investigation. For example, an excellent contact for the woman desiring to specialize in home-cooked food, is a so-called "Fountain Lunch." This type of counter service, in towns and small cities, is usually limited to sandwiches, cake, beverages and ice cream. The addition of a special "dish-a-day" from a home kitchen may so increase the patronage and result in sales of other items that the manager of such a store will be glad to introduce this novelty, on a commission basis. While this method of selling decreases the profit of the home caterer, it is a good entering wedge, offering as it does a definite market for a certain type of food in which she excels, and giving her an opportunity to test her business ability.

The "dish-a-day" plan gives the housewife sufficient variety in buying and cooking so that after a few weeks she knows what dishes please the public and can be prepared with the minimum of cost and labor. Should any dish not prove a good seller, it can be dropped from the list and a favorite dish served more frequently or a substitute be provided. It has been found an excellent idea to arrange a regular weekly schedule for this "dish-a-day" service, so that customers of the lunch counter may know on what day a certain cooked dish will be served. At one such establishment "Corned Beef Hash Day" always finds the counter crowded, with only a slight falling off when chipped beef in cream or lamb stew with vegetables is being featured. Dishes of this type have many obvious advantages aside from the fact that their popularity is out of proportion to their cost. They are easily kept hot in a double boiler; they may be quickly served and conveniently eaten, a fork being the only silver necessary. These may seem like minor details, but anything that minimizes time, service and space is worth considering. The dishes sent in from outside should never interfere with the sale of foods and beverages kept in stock for fountain lunch service, but, on the contrary, they should increase general sales by attracting new customers. There is usually a good demand for individual pies or little turnovers that are easily eaten at the counter or carried away. These need not interfere with the sale of commercial cake often carried for lunch counter service.

In making a business connection of this kind, a "Rest Room" for a bus line may prove an advantageous opening for home-cooked food, provided there is no thoroughly stocked lunch counter in operation. A small place is usually a better point of business contact than one where cooked dishes are already being served.

An attractive poster may be used to advertise the specialty of home-cooked food. "Coming Attractions" headed the schedule of "dish-a-day" specialties at one popular bus stop and another read "Today's Home-Cooked Dish" followed by its name.

Travels of an Egyptian Poet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandria, Egypt

MISS HENEINA KHOURY, the Egyptian poetess, has returned to her home in Alexandria after a year's travel in Abyssinia, Somaliland and Tanganyika and is now lecturing on her experiences.

Miss Khoury, during her travels, obtained valuable information on the progress of education and the emancipation of women in the countries she has visited.

In 1928, accompanied by her brother, Miss Khoury made her first journey to Afghanistan, where she spent four months at the royal palace in Kabul as a guest of the King and Queen. In addition to attending royal banquets, official receptions, and interesting ceremonies, she inspected various schools, among which were the Habibiya and Amaniya Schools, a school of fine arts, and the Mashrat School for Girls, a government institution for which the Queen was responsible. Started with eight girls, within 10 years the number of pupils had increased to 1050. In addition to cooking, sewing, and other feminine accomplishments, the girls are taught Persian, Turkish and Arabic.

In India and Persia

Miss Khoury also visited Mussoori, in the United Provinces, as a guest of an Indian princess, and from there traveled to Hyderabad (Deccan) where she was the guest of the Imam. There she visited the Zenana College, where the girls are taught kindergarten, housekeeping and Arabic. In the "Miss Johnston School," a government school for girls, Urda, Arabic and English are taught, in addition to subjects of particular interest to women. Miss Khoury also visited Delhi, Calcutta, and other cities in India, lecturing whenever she was invited to do so, her subjects being generally education, the progress of women, and social questions.

From Bombay Miss Khoury went to the Bahrein Islands, in the Persian Gulf, where she so successfully urged the necessity for opening a girls' school that she had the satisfaction of witnessing the inauguration of the first one in the island, at Muhanan, the capital. The enthusiasm for education manifested by this young Egyptian poet also induced the Governor to send eight promising girls to the Beirut University.

Promotes Educational Projects

At Bagdad, as the guest of H. M. King Feisul, Miss Khoury visited the school for boys and girls which includes a kindergarten. His Majesty's enthusiasm in encouraging education among his people was responsible for his sending 25 girls to the Beirut College to study domestic economy and nursing.

A little over a year ago Miss Khoury attended the coronation of the King of Abyssinia, after which she spent four months in the country as the guest of the King, and during that time visited many schools run by various missions.

Miss Khoury also visited the Sultanates of Zanzibar and Somaliland, and at Magadicia was the guest of the Governor. From this seaport she proceeded to Zanzibar, where she visited the Governor and was presented to the Sultan Khalif ben Harib. With Mr. Henry, director of education in Zanzibar, Miss Khoury was invited to inspect the government school for girls and boys, where Swahili, English and Arabic are taught. Among the subjects taught in the girls' school are nursing, sewing and cooking, and it was remarked that the girls showed a much keener desire to study Arabic than the boys. Here Miss Khoury delivered a lecture on "Woman's Place in Social Life," which was translated into Swahili. She was also invited to visit the School of H. H. the Agha Khan. In this school the Qujerate language was taught, among others. The Egyptian poet also visited the School of Madras al Mohamidieh of the Bohore people, where there is a boarding school for 60 orphans, a school for arts and crafts, and a Boy Scout troop of adults! The "Comorian" school for boys and girls, which was opened last year, includes English in its curriculum.

Miss Khoury found a number of schools established by the Danish mission in addition to a government school for boys and girls. At Lahaj, however, there is only one school for boys. During an interview with the Sultan of Lahaj, Miss Khoury suggested the opening of a girls' school, but the Sultan pointed out that so greatly were his people prejudiced against this that he feared a revolution were so advanced a step taken. He was, however, educating the boys in the hope that in time they would see the necessity for educating the women.

Miss Khoury spent some time in Tanganyika, where she was the guest of the Arab Association, which gave her every opportunity to visit places of interest and witness the customs of the country.

Miss Khoury is now engaged in writing in Arabic an account of her travels and intends, later, to write it in English. Filled with enthusiasm for traveling, this young and ambitious Egyptian poetess is determined shortly to visit China and other places in the Far East, and finally to see Europe. She even hopes at some future time to include the United States in her itinerary.

An Expressionist Bookbinder

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

A BOOK is only a book to most people, but to Mrs. Hazel Dreis of San Francisco it is—or should be—a work of art.

This does not refer to the contents, although Mrs. Dreis is a student of literature as well as a craftsman, but to the appearance and structure of the volume. For she is a bookbinder whose name is known wherever that ancient craft is followed.

Every April she exhibits in New York, with other bookbinders. Mr. Ellis Brewster, an authority on the subject, in commenting on the latest exhibit, said, "'London's West End,' bound by Mrs. Dreis, is one of the most striking imaginative bindings in the show; a black London sky line silhouetted against a blue background; simplicity itself, yet in every line and angle bespeaking the contents within."

"A binding is good in so far as it expresses the subject," she said. "This is one of the two major tests of a binding. The second test is that the book be honestly bound so that one can handle it. It should open and close freely; it should be inviting to the reader. In other words, not only should the binding be decorative, it should carry out its primary function of holding together and protecting the pages."

Gold on the Cover

In order to relate the binding to the subject matter Mrs. Dreis reads the book very carefully to get its feeling and atmosphere before she designs the covers.

"Take this book, a scholarly criticism of Shakespeare's dramatic characters, written in 1798, one would not want to bind that in gay colors. That is why I used this old-fashioned ornamental roll and hand-colored it in a somber way," she pointed out.

"On the other hand, here is a book by Joseph Delteil, "'Allo! Paris!" (Hello, Paris)—which calls for a gay binding, and so I used this colorful modern design with its exciting angles."

A book of Poe's prose, printed in 1850, containing such short stories as "The Black Cat," and "The Gold Bug," was done in black without decorations of any kind.

"I have no theories about art, modern or otherwise, when it comes to this work," she explained. "My one purpose is to make the binding express the book."

Mrs. Dreis got her first experience in bookbinding in Berkeley, Calif., where she worked under Tordoff. Wishing to round out her experience, she went to England in 1925 and studied there under the well-known Lawrence de Coverly. Then she returned to San Francisco and began her career.

The Shop and School

Today she has a large 12-room shop on Van Ness Avenue, occupying one of the old houses which was a fashionable residence in the days before the San Francisco fire. Here she not only carries on her work as a professional bookbinder but conducts a school as well. The pupils—she takes only six new ones a year—live there with her. They have a jolly time, she explained, as she handed the interviewer a book, "The Weird of Fionavar," by the Irish poet, Miss Ella Young. On the flyleaf was written, "To Hazel Dreis, who has a workshop as merry as any one of the Italian Masters of the Crafthood. With many good wishes — Ella Young."

The workshop is a busy place, and no wonder. Mrs. Dreis is handling some big orders. Recently, for instance, she, with the help of her assistants, bound 400 copies of "Leaves of Grass," said to be the largest bound edition ever done in the United States. The books had been printed by the Grabhorn Press of San Francisco for the Random House, one of the foremost publishers of fine volumes in New York.

Every phase of bookbinding is done here except the manufacture of the paper and leather. Most of the leather is imported from Nigeria and is dyed by the natives.

"The art trend of today fits the advantages and limitations encountered by the hand binder in the decoration of the book," she declared. "Books are now designed to fit the subject matter and the style of the printer. Fine combinations of line and color can be obtained by inlaying, gold tooling, and blind tooling, although, as always, the binder is hampered by the limitations of his materials.

"That the way is clear for real cover designs for books is to the credit of the commercial binders, the best of whom are creating splendid effects symbolizing the contents and popularizing the trend away from the stuff-over-done books of the past.

"The binding collectors cling to tradition, but gradually even they are beginning to see the beautiful in the best work of today."

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A NEW women's club is now being formed in Chicago which aims to have its membership composed entirely of the presidents of all the women's organizations in that city. The object of the club, as outlined, will be to have an "international club of club presidents." An especial effort will be made to interest women of as many different nationalities as possible.

This club is looking forward definitely to acting as hostess to women visiting the Chicago World's Fair. Women coming to the fair from other nations will find the club ready to help them in various ways through individual members who are of their own nationality. It is hoped that this friendly service will make visiting women feel that they are welcome and among friends.

* * *

The Matrix, official organ of Theta Sigma Phi, an organization of women in journalism, is carrying a series of articles about efficiency in individual clubs and their responsibility to the parent organization or federation. Most of the suggestions and conclusions are equally applicable to any club.

Records and reports come in for their share of attention from the "Keeper of the Archives." The fact that no chapter can function properly without knowing its relation to other chapters, and that the "Keeper of the Archives," which officer probably corresponds to that of recording secretary in some clubs, is responsible for understanding and explaining this relationship to the members, is one of the conclusions of the writer.

* * *

Speaking of journalism courses in universities, with the one conducted at the University of Southern California as an example, the Matrix says that interest has grown with the efficacy of the courses until today women who complete the four year courses are found to be well trained for work connected with all types of publications.

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Dollar Sets World-Trip Record

'President' Ships Reach 200-Tour Mark; Norwegian America Cuts Crossing Time

IN THE SHIP LANES

By the installation of new turbines the steamship Stavangerfjord of the Norwegian America Line will be able to reduce by at least one day her 10-day schedule between New York and Bergen, as the test run recently made on the other side indicated a maximum speed of 19.2 knots and a mean speed of 18.7 knots.

The vessel was recently equipped with Bauer-Wach turbines, and an increase of two knots was attained on the same quantity of fuel, thus indicating not only equally economical operation, but a saving in the additional cost of taking care of passengers for an extra day at sea.

Vancouver Grain Tonnage

The growing importance of Vancouver is indicated by a bulletin prepared by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It states that despite reductions in cargo at most world ports in 1931, Vancouver showed an increase in export business of approximately 10,000 tons, the total for the year 1931 being 2,850,000 tons. Grain showed an increase of approximately 10 per cent, nearly 71,000,000 bushels. Imports exceeded exports, a tonnage of 4,085,000 having been brought into the port during the year by 1034 deep-sea vessels.

Dollar Line World Service

When the steamship President Pierce departed from New York recently the Dollar Line recorded the 200th world sailing of its fleet of "President" ships, constituting a record in the number of times vessels have been sent around the world by any line. The achievement coincided with the eighth anniversary of the inauguration of the service, indicating in itself how consistently the schedule has been adhered to, as 200 departures in eight years are virtually equivalent to one every two weeks, which is the headway maintained by these vessels year in and year out at all ports of the world.

The first ship was the President Harrison, which commenced the service westward from San Francisco in February of 1924, carrying among the passengers Capt. and Mrs Robert Dollar, the former being the octogenarian head of the Dollar Line, who gambols about the world on semiannual jaunts, including frequent visits to his numerous friends in the Orient.

The vessels have covered a distance in excess of 5,000,000 miles in the procession around the world. Some time ago when Captain Dollar was asked why the line did not turn its vessels around and operate them eastward, he replied: "That is an excellent idea—a splendid suggestion; there is only one thing wrong with it, and that is that we want to make an unqualified success of the westward route before we experiment with an eastward route."

With the accretion of new ships recently, the company now has a supplementary route from New York to the Orient by way of California and return, which, with a few more ships, can readily be extended to an eastward world service coördinating with the westbound service. This, it is generally believed, is the ultimate objective of the company.

Reduced Rates in Pacific

The Canadian Pacific steamships announce special rates from Vancouver to Honolulu, both on their own vessels and those of the Canadian Australasian Line. Three voyages, leaving Vancouver in May and early June, are scheduled, for which the round-trip fares for 14 days will be as low as $150. At the same time, the Canadian Pacific has announced that the Japanese Government Railways have granted low rates to passengers stopping over at Japan between sailings, or enabling transpacific passengers to cross Japan by rail and rejoin their ships at Kobe or Nagasaki.

The steamship Empress of Japan now holds the transpacific speed records, with a record of 7 days, 20 hours, and 16 minutes from Yokohama to Victoria, and in the present route with calls at Honolulu, a record time of 4 days, 15 hours, 50 minutes from Victoria to Honolulu, and 6 days, 9 hours, 43 minutes from there to Yokohama.

Second Class Abandoned

In order to meet the increasing demand for tourist-class space, the Swedish American Line has decided to convert the entire second-class accommodations on the new motorships Kungsholm and Gripsholm to tourist class, with corresponding rate reductions. With this step on the part of the Swedish Line, there are relatively few vessels or lines left in transatlantic service offering second-class accommodations.

Steamship Schedules

The American Express Company and the North German Lloyd Line have arranged two tours to Mexico, leaving New York March 29 on the steamship Sierra Ventana, which will take the tourists to Vera Cruz via Havana. From there they will entrain for Mexico City, returning by rail via San Antonio and St. Louis, the independent tour being of 15 days and the conducted one of 19 days, ranging in price from $330 to $423.

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 24

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward); Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Saturnia, Cosluich, on cruise to Egypt; Caledonia, Cunard, on West Indies cruise; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Friday, March 25

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Northern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America; Veendam, Holland-America, on West Indies cruise; Evangeline, Eastern, on West Indies cruise.

Saturday, March 26

Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Havre; Athenia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America; Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, on West Indies cruise; France, French, on West Indies cruise.

Monday, March 28

Mauretania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

Wednesday, March 30

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, March 26

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, March 24

President Lincoln, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, March 25

President Jackson, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Saturday, March 26

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, March 30

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, March 26

President Lincoln, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, March 28

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, March 24

Helan Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, March 26

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Wednesday, March 30

Aorangi, Canadian Australasian, for Auckland, Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, March 25

Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Eastern Prince, Furness Prince, from east coast South America.

Saturday, March 26

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; President Grant, Dollar, from Orient via California ports.

Monday, March 28

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Lancastria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Cherbourg, Halifax; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Ana, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Olivia, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, March 29

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Western World, Munson, from east coast South America.

Wednesday, March 30

Conte Biancamano, Italian, from Mediterranean cruise.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, March 28

Santa Teresa, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, March 29

President Pierce, Dollar, on world service (westward); Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, March 26

Santa Teresa, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, March 27

President Pierce, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE VANCOUVER

Friday, March 25

Aorangi, Canadian Australasian, from Sydney, Auckland.

LINK IN FEZ-UJDA RAILWAY COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria — The Ujda-Guercif section of the projected Fez-Ujda Railway has been completed and trains are running on regular schedules. It has taken three years to build the railroad, and the work was completed nearly a whole year ahead of the contracted date.

Although the length of the section is only 105 miles, 29 bridges have had to be built, including a metal bridge with three trusses over the River Moulouya, and a similar bridge across the River N'Za. The construction of the Fez-Ujda Railway is regarded as of great importance in North Africa, as it will join up with the Algerian and Moroccan railways, and connect the latter directly with the Mediterranean.

HERRING INDUSTRY ASKS BRITISH AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICK, Scot.—Immediate government action is imperative if the British herring industry is to be saved from financial collapse, according to a resolution adopted recently by the Wick Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber recommended that a centralizing marketing board be established to regulate the exchange of commodities and goods between Britain and Russia, and that immediate steps be taken either for reciprocal tariff agreements or trade treaties to obtain redress from the prohibitive tariffs on imports of British cured herring to the Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

WEST INDIES OBTAIN EXPERT AID IN CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—After withdrawing from a session of the Legislature in protest against increases in taxation said to be unaccompanied by cuts in civil service salaries, unofficial members of the Grenada Legislative Council have decided to memorialize the Colonial Office, asking for a financial commission to inquire into the working of the Colony.

Substantial economies have recently been effected in British Guiana as a result of the visit of a financial expert from Great Britain, and inquiries have also been made by investigators sent from Whitehall into the fiscal systems in the Leeward Islands.

SERBS UPHOLD BANKS IN REPAYMENT DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — It has been declared legal in Yugoslavia for a bank which has received deposits from a customer to refuse, owing to the present shortage of capital and crisis in credit, to repay the deposit at once. Payment can be made over a number of months.

The high court's decision is based on certain special regulations issued hurriedly by the Ministry of Commerce during the rush on the banks which followed the fall of the pound sterling.

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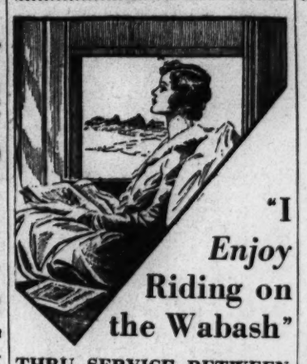

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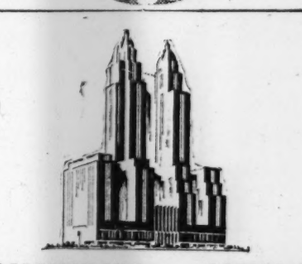

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STOCK MARKET IS UNSETTLED AND VERY DULL

Weakness in Some Leading Issues Disturbs Rest of List

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The stock market had a heavy tone today, although the generally moderate losses were reduced in a slow afternoon recovery. Trading continued very dull.

American Telephone, off nearly 4 at the bottom, was the day's outstanding weak spot. U. S. Steel, Southern Pacific, Allied Chemical and Santa Fe were down about a point net, while numerous other leaders showed fractional losses.

Transactions approximated 1,000,000 shares.

A somewhat better feeling toward the rails was apparent in financial quarters, but it was not strong enough to be translated into buying orders. Union Pacific's report, showing a small gain in February net over a year previously, following the similar showing by Chespeake & Ohio, tended to belie some of the extremely gloomy estimates heard a fortnight ago.

Railroad Situation

Baltimore & Ohio's application for a $55,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Corporation was assumed to have been made only after reasonable assurances that its requirements would be taken care of. Only last week the road omitted its preferred dividend. The roads are still having to cope with an extremely low level of traffic, however. Advance estimates indicated that the weekly carloadings figures to appear tomorrow will show a gain of about 16,000 cars over the previous week, but the advance is understood to have been largely due to a special movement of coal.

The selling of American Telephone presumably reflected dividend uncertainties. While the company's strong cash position may lead to continance of the present $9 rate for a time, the rate is not being earned. January earnings were off more than 20 per cent, and little if any improvement has been experienced since. Some quarters are looking for eventual reduction of the dividend to $7. One of the leading advisory services suggests avoidance of the issue pending clarification of the dividend outlook..

Pressure against the motors reflected continued slow sales, and reports of vigorous competitive sales efforts planned for April.

Coppers were depressed by earnings reports and estimates. Magma, a low cost producer, was able to earn only 50 cents a share last year, compared with $2.05 in 1930.

Bond Market Irregular

Bond prices followed a narrow range today, although trading was more active than in the preceding session.

United States Government issues, somewhat easy at the start, picked up later, and a number of them recorded substantial gains. Liberty 4th 4¼s reached a new high for the year before reacting moderately. Liberty 1st 4¼s were also in demand at higher figures.

Loans of the Kreuger Companies, which for the last several days have been extremely weak, became steadier. Kreuger & Toll 5s and International Match 5s were only off fractionally after yesterday's sharp decline.

Domestic, as well as foreign liens, displayed an irregular trend. Some of the railroad bonds were reactionary. Small losses were recorded by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s. Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Pennsylvania general 4½s. Frisco 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5½s and 5s of 1977 were firm.

The utilities and industrials continued to move uncertainly. American Telephone bonds were slightly higher, and strength was shown by Armour & Co. bonds.

German obligations were mixed, and some loans of Japan, Italy, Colombia and Poland advanced moderately. British Government 5½s eased.

An additional issue of $10,000,000 to Southern Califofrnia Edison refunding mortgage 5s, due in 1954, was offered today by a syndicate headed by Chase Harris Forbes Corporation at 96 to yield 5.30 per cent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN

ALBANY, March 22—Report of New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company for the quarter, ended Dec. 31, 1931, filed with New York State Public Service Commission, shows net income of $33,597 after taxes and charges, equal to 5 cents a share on 581,139 shares of common stock, compared with net loss of $244,000 in final quarter of 1930.

KIMBERLY CLARK CORP. PROFIT

Pamphlet report of Kimberly-Clark Corporation and subsidiary (paper and paper products) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows net profit of $1,762,430 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements to $2.33 a share on 499,800 no-par shares of common stock, compared with $3,093,271 or $4.98 a common share in 1930.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

Preliminary earnings of Market Street Railway Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, show a decrease in gross earnings amounting to $632,177, or 6.86 per cent, and a decrease in net earnings of $97,524, or 7.24 per cent compared with the previous 12 months, according to Mr. John J. O'Brien, president, Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation.

BOURJOIS, INC., EARNINGS

Bourjoins, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $618,-552 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after dividends on the $2.75 no-par preference stock, to $1.20 a share on 392,326 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $686,682, or $1.34 a common share, in 1930.

COST OF LIVING LOWER

With a renewal of the decline in commodity prices, with fuel prices down and with municipal economies tending to reduce taxes, the cost of living has again made a decisive downward move, according to the monthly Consumer Index just issued by Investors Syndicate.

WORLD SUGAR CONSUMPTION

According to an estimate by S. W. Dyer & Co., sugar economists and brokers, world sugar consumption for the year ending Aug. 31 will exceed production for the first time since 1926-27. Output is estimated at 25,-906 000 tons, a decrease of 2,979,000 tons, or 10.3 per cent, under production of 1930-31.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEFICIT

Southern Pacific System reports for January a deficit of $2,394,552 after taxes and charges, compared with deficit of $1,402,006 in January, 1931.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 22	Last Mar. 21
3	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	2	2	2	2⅛
3⅛	1⅜	..	Abitibi pf	100	7	3	3	3
5⅝	3¾	..	Adams Express	2200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
16⅛	12¾	1.80	Affiliated Prod	700	14½	13⅞	14	..
42⅛	46	4½†	Air Reduction	1900	57	55¾	56½	57
16⅝	11⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2100	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14⅝
3⅜	1⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
87½	62½	.60	Allied Chem	12200	79⅜	78⅛	78½	78¼
13⅜	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	1500	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
10	7½	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	8	8	8	8
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6	6	6	..
18½	12½	..	Am Bank Note	400	15	14⅜	14⅜	15
15¼	12	1.60	Am Brawe S&F	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
73⅛	54½	.50	Am Can	16200	66¾	64⅝	66⅛	66¼
129	117⅜	7	Am Can pf	100	125	125	125	..
8⅜	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7	6⅜	6⅜	7⅛
6	3⅜	..	Am Chain	100	3¾	3¾	3⅜	..
37¼	29	3†	Am Chicle	400	35	34	35	..
10½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	3400	11	10	11	10⅝
5	3	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3	3	3	..
10½	6¼	..	Am European	400	5⅝	5½	5½	6
9¼	5¾	..	Am & For Pow	1700	5½	4⅞	5	5½
33	15¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	200	16½	16½	16½	..
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 5pf	400	10	9¾	9¾	..
6	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	..
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	1400	19⅛	19	19	19½
8½	5	..	Am International	2200	6¾	6⅜	6½	6¾
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	1600	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
4⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	600	3½	3½	3½	..
33	29⅜	..	Am News	10	30	30	30	..
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	400	13⅞	13½	13⅜	13½
58	45⅞	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	45⅞
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	900	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
4	1½	..	Am Republics	100	1	1	1	1
13	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	10½
29¼	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	200	24	24	24	..
25½	20	5	Am Shipbuilding	50	19	19	19	..
18⅝	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	2200	13⅞	12⅝	13	13½
55	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
85	55	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	55¼	55	55	55
⅛	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	1200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
⅛	⅛	..	Am Solvents pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
36⅜	23¼	2½†	Am Store	200	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	34¾
39¼	21⅛	4	Am Sug Ref	200	22	22	22	23
88⅛	67¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	73	73	73	..
1373⅜	1073⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	56100	121¼	117½	119	121¼
70	31	..	Am Type F pf	10	31	31	31	..
34½	24⅝	.3	Am Wat W&E	400	30	29	30	29¼
30⅞	15⅞	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25⅜	25	25	24¼
123⅜	83¼	..	Anaconda Cop	7100	83¼	81⅜	83¼	85
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	100	6	6	6	6
2	1	7	Armour-Ill A	200	1⅜	1⅛	1½	1⅝
1⅜	½	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14¼	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12
2⅜	1⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5	4⅝	4⅞	5
94	73	6	Atchison T&SF	2700	77¼	74¼	76	76¾
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	600	26½	25½	25½	26
22¼	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅜
79½	72⅝	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	72½	72½	72½	..
5¼	4½	.60	Atlas Stores	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
155¼	83⅜	4‡	Auburn Auto	19100	87¼	84½	87	86½
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	3	2⅞	3	3

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
28½	16⅜	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅛
21⅞	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4400	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞
41½	27	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	20½	20¼	20¼	21¼
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	1400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
62⅜	59	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	61⅜
18⅜	10¼	1	Bendix Aviation	3100	11⅞	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
24⅝	15⅛	2	Best & Co	400	20¾	20¼	20½	20½
24⅞	15⅛	.60	Bethlehem Steel	5400	19	18⅛	18⅝	18⅞
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	2100	50½	49	49½	51
22¼	13½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
43⅛	34¾	3†	Borden	1400	40	38¾	39½	39½
12¾	9	1	Borg Warner	400	10¼	10	10	10¼
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	400	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
1	½	..	Brockway	100	½	½	½	½
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	2300	47⅜	46¼	47¼	47¼
78⅜	46	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	73	73	73	72⅜
88½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	83	83	83	84
2	1¼	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	..
5	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4	4	4	..
8⅛	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
45⅛	23⅜	..	Budd Wheel	400	25	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11
21¾	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	400	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17½
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4⅜	3⅛	..	Butterick	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
19	10½	..	Byers	400	15	15	15	15

—C—

7⅛	5⅜	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
4	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	400	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
20⅜	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6100	14½	14⅛	14¼	14¾
18¾	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20	20	20	20
43⅜	28¼	..	Case Thresh	23400	35½	33¾	34⅝	34⅞
43⅜	26¼	..	Case Thresh	23400	35½	33¾	34⅝	34⅞
15	10¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	10⅝	10½	10½	..
5	3	..	Celanese Corp	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
2	1	..	Celotex ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
12½	11½	1½	*Central Aguirre	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
15	9¾	..	Cerro de Pasco	1700	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10¾
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	1400	14½	13⅝	15	14½
31½	18	2½	Ches & Ohio	12100	21¼	19⅞	20¾	20⅝
2	1⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	..
4⅞	3	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	..
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N'western	4 5400	8¾	8	8½	8¾
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	10⅞	10½	10¼	10⅝
14½	11⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	..
27½	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	..
8½	7	..	Chickasha Cot O	500	8	7	8	..
7½	3	..	Childs Company	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	6½	..	Chile Copper	110	10	8	8	..
15⅞	10¼	1	Chrysler	3600	11¼	10¾	11⅛	11⅛
28½	25	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	26	26	26	25⅞
68	63	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	65	63½	63½	..
2⅛	⅝	..	City Stores	800	¾	¾	¾	⅞
22	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	100	18	18	18	..
31½	26¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	27¾	27½	27½	28¼
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	500	8¼	8	8	..
16⅜	11⅞	1½	Columbus Gas	4600	14⅝	13⅝	14	13⅞
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	3800	36⅞	35	36¼	36¼
11	8½	1	Comm Credit	700	9¼	9	9	9
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	22	21½	21½	22⅛
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	8¼	8	8¼	8
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	3700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
68½	50	6	Comwith & S 6pf	300	62	61¼	62	..
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	9½	9½	9½	..
5⅜	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
11⅜	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
68⅜	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	7200	63⅞	62	63	63¼
95	84	5	Consol Gas pf	300	92½	92¼	92¼	93
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
⅛	⅛	..	Copsol Textile	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	800	36½	36⅛	36½	37
13¾	8	..	Cont Motors	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
7	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	800	6	6	6	6
¾	¾	..	Cont Shares	1500	½	½	½	½
47¾	37	3	Corn Products	2400	43⅞	42⅞	43⅛	43¾
4¾	2⅜	..	Coty	700	3¼	3	3	3⅛
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	21	21	21	..
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	19
49⅞	35⅞	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	38	33⅝	38	37
17	12⅜	6	Cuba Ry pf	50	17	17	17	..
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	1¼	1	1¼	..
⅛	⅛	..	Cuban Cane Pr	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	200	23	23	23	..
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	1½	1½	1½	1½
3¾	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
15¼	9¼	1.40	Deere & Co pf	700	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	500	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19½
9	4	..	Denver R G pf	100	5	5	5	..
122	104	8	Detroit Edison	600	106⅜	104	104	..
24¼	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	100	24½	24½	24½	..
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	16	16	16	..
59¾	46⅛	4	du Pont de Nem	11000	50	48⅜	49¼	49⅝
105	98	6	du Pont deb	200	104¼	103½	103½	..

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	3200	78½	75½	77	77¾
119½	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	150	110	110	110	..
8	4⅜	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
32¾	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3100	26¾	25¼	25¾	26⅜
4	2½	..	Elec Boat	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
15⅜	9¾	1	Elec Pow G Lt	3800	11⅞	10¾	11¼	11⅛
64	41½	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	45	44½	44½	42
55½	39	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	42
33¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	800	28	26⅜	26⅝	26½
57	46	5½	Enginrs PS5½pf	100	56	56	56	..
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
13½	7⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9
2¼	1⅛	..	Evans Products	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	1¾

—F—

22	17	1½†	Fed Lt & Trac	200	19	18	18	..
16⅜	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	1100	7¼	6⅞	7	7
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	23	22¼	22¼	23½
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	500	12⅛	12	12	..
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	300	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19	19	19	..
4½	2¾	..	Foundation	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	1200	18⅞	18	18⅛	17⅝

—G—

35⅛	23⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	..
35¾	28	4	Gen Am In pf ww	8900	33	32	32¼	32¼
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	500	17⅛	17	17	16¾
105⅜	97	8	Gen Baking pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
26⅛	17¾	1	Gen Elec	11400	20	19	20	19½
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	6200	11	11	11	11
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	3600	38½	37¾	38¼	37⅞
23¼	15⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	1500	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	13¼
30	26	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	10	26	26	26	..
37	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	35	35	35	..
24⅝	17½	2	Gen Motors	41600	18⅜	17½	18	18
87¾	80	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	80½	80⅜	80¾	80½
4	3½	..	Ken Out Ad	700	4	3⅝	4	4
28⅝	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	300	1	1	1	⅞
1½	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1600	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	9200	20¾	19½	20½	20½
60½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	65	65	65	..
6½	5⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	6½†	6	6	6
19⅜	16	1.60	Gold Dust	400	18½	18	18½	18⅞
90½	90	6	Gold Dust pf	100	90½	90½	90¼	..
5⅝	3⅞	..	Goodrich	2200	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
18⅜	12⅞	1	Goodyear	400	16½	16¼	16½	16¾
61	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	55	54	55	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	1100	3	2½	3	2⅜
3	⅞	..	Grand-Sil Stores	1800	½	½	½	⅝
3½	3	6½	Grand S Stor pf	10	3½	3½	3½	3
24¼	23⅛	3	Grand Un pf	300	31½	31	31½	30¼
30⅝	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	200	27	26½	26½	27
25	18⅝	2	Great Nor pf	1300	17⅜	16½	17⅛	17⅜
13¼	11⅛	2	Great Nor Ore	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
6½	4	..	Great West Sug	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
80	66½	7	Great W Sug pf	200	67½	67¼	67½	67¾
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	1	1	1	1

—H—

2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1000	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
19	14	..	Hahn D S pf	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
11½	9¾	1.20	Hall Printing	600	10	9¾	10	10
15	9¾	.80	Harbison Walker	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
1⅞	⅞	..	Hartman Corp B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1½	1½	..	Hayes Body	200	1½	1½	1½	..
28½	23¾	3	Hercules Powder	100	23¾	23¾	23	¾
95	92	7	Hercules Powd pf	90	92	92	92	92
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc	300	79½	79	79	..
83	73½	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	79½	79	79	..
11⅞	10	1	Holland Furnace	200	10	10	10	..
4	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	700	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
24¾	16½	..	Houston Oil	200	20	19½	19½	20
57½	55	4.20	Household Fin pf	300	55	54	54	55¼
16½	10¼	2	Howe Sound	1000	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
30½	26⅝	3½	Hudson & Man	400	27⅛	27	27	..
11¾	6	..	Hudson Motor	600	6	6	6	6
5⅜	2	..	Hupp Motors	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3½

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	6800	14⅜	13¾	14½	14¼
1⅜	⅞	..	Indian Motor	100	1	1	1	1
1⅝	1¼	..	Indian Refining	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
38⅜	23¼	4	*Indus Rayon	1200	32½	31	32½	32⅝
39½	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1100	33	32	32	32⅝
34	19½	1	Inland Steel	300	19½	19½	19½	..
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
27½	23½	.38	Insuranshare Md	100	3	3	3	3¼
1⅛	¾	..	Int Agr Corp	300	¾	¾	¾	..
117	90¾	6†	*Int Business M	200	103½	103	103½	103½
18⅜	13½	2	Int Cement	1100	14⅜	13½	13½	14¼
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	200	¾	¾	¾	1
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	300	13½	11⅝	12½	..
29¾	21⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	2100	23½	21⅞	23⅜	23¾
101	99	7	Int Harvester pf	300	99	99	99	..
11⅜	8⅜	2b	Int Hydroelec	1800	10⅜	10	10⅜	10½
34½	6¾	4	Int Match pf	2800	7⅜	6⅜	6⅝	7½
9¼	7¼	..	Int Nickel	3200	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
10½	7	..	Int Paper 7%	50	7½	7½	7½	..
23½	19⅜	2	Int Salt	100	20	20	20	..
44⅜	36¼	3	Int Shoe	100	38¼	36¼	36¼	..
24⅞	15	..	Int Silver	600	23½	22	22½	..
12½	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	4500	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
52½	40¼	..	Intatst Dp S pf xw	60	41¼	41	41	..
11

COTTON CLOTH MARKET IS IN GOOD POSITION

Stocks Are at Low Point With Shipments Ahead of Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 22—The primary cotton cloth market was agreeably surprised and encouraged by the report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, published March 15.

Sales have been so moderate during the last several weeks, that dealers were surprised to learn that although production in February was about 5 per cent greater than that of January, sales were slightly more, and shipments were 5.9 per cent ahead of production, leaving the stock on hand at the lowest point reached since these statistics were compiled in January 1928.

The report included four weeks and placed production at 244,342,000 yards, and sales at 245,582,000 yards. Shipments were 258,744,000 yards and stocks on hand 239,654,000 yards. Unfilled orders fell only 3.4 per cent to 377,988,000 yards. Stocks on hand were less than four, unfilled orders on the books were more than six weeks production at the February rate.

This shows the industry as a whole to be in a very strong statistical position and was a large factor in maintaining the price structure on an even plane. The reduced operating schedule went into effect on March 1 so the statistics make a much better showing when compared with the production rate now in effect.

Prices Are Maintained

Last week was the fourth quiet week in succession, and there was considerable apprehension lest the needs of some mills would break the price list. But prices were generally well maintained, and some large sales were consummated.

The largest one was the subject of many rumors, until confirmed late in the week. It was for 7,100,000 yards of 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75-yard print cloth at 4½c. The buyer was said to be a converter who owns mills and a bleachery in the South who proposes to bleach the goods and sell them as pillow cases as well as piece goods through the F. W. Woolworth organization.

After confirmation of that sale, more than 1,000,000 more yards of the same construction were sold in smaller lots, at the same price. This number easily led the market in volume moved.

Broadcloths were quiet and eased slightly during the week. Drills were distinctly better and sold at 5⅛c for 37-inch 2.05-yard, and 4⅛c for 3.95-yard, an advance of ⅛c in each case. Pajama checks were firm at 5½c for 88x88 4.00-yard. Twills and osnabergs were quiet and unchanged.

Sheetings were quiet all week with a few sales of small lots principally to converters. Prices were stable on the basis of 3⅛-¼c for 31-inch 5.00-yard 48x48s and 3½c for spot and 3⅜c for future delivery of 36-inch 5.00 48x48s.

Fine Goods Orders Small

In the fine goods division the hand to mouth style of buying seems to be firmly established. Converters have not yet made any pretense of anticipating their wants, and continue to put in small repeat orders to match those they received from their retail customers.

It is said that very few fine goods mills are manufacturing any goods for stock. They are confining their operations to actual orders on the books, even though some of them are running at less than 25 per cent of capacity. This has helped maintain the price list against greater shrinkage.

There was a slight increase in the buying of organdies, sales of which however, have not reached the proportion designated as volume dealings. Dotted swisses are still active with occasional good sized orders placed for near-by delivery. April is said to be the nearest available delivery date.

Curtain materials were quiet and easy. Sales of 46x22 combed marquisette were reported at under 4c when the usual market quotation is 4⅛c. It is claimed that this was a close-out sale of relatively small volume, and the price could not be duplicated.

The relative low prices of rayon marquisettes have appealed to the manufacturers of better grade curtains, and fair quantities were taken at 17½c for 38-inch up to 22c for 48-inch goods.

Better Prices Wanted

Manufacturers are making strong efforts to dig themselves out of the slough into which excessive competition, represented by numerous close-outs during the last year, has left the price structure. Retailers are so accustomed to low-priced high-quality goods that they will not pay prices within the profit range.

In the shirting line this struggle is developing new designs, such as colored-yarn, striped madras shirts, which are now made at cost formerly associated with staple goods.

There was a fair movement of carded lawns, made up of small individual lots. A few orders while not large were yet greater than the recent average. They included fair-sized sales of 36-inch 10.00-yard 72x60s by eastern mills at 4¾c and by southern mills at 4½c.

Canton crêpes were sold at widely varying prices, but acceptable makes brought 27c for 96x48s using 150d. 60 fil. warp and 150d. 40 fil. filling. Brassier cloths were sold in fair volume, at prices based on 23½c for 40-inch 96x56s jacquards, with 150d. rayon warp and 16s combed cotton filling.

WARNER SUGAR CORP. EARNINGS

Warner Sugar Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, loss of $1,130,819 after depreciation, accrued interest on bonds, amortization of bond discount and write-down of materials and supplies, but before additional reserves on accounts receivable, etc. After setting aside an additional reserve of $439,064 on accounts receivable and charging out $10,582 for miscellaneous adjustments, there was a total loss of $1,590,185.

GRANITE CITY STEEL PROFIT

Pamphlet report of Granite City Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows net profit of $332,319 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.28 a share on 260,347 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, including 32,000 shares held in the treasury. This compares with net profit in 1930 of $700,715, equal to $2.80 a share on 270,847 shares, excluding 21,000 shares in treasury.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	81	81
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	25	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23½	23¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	21½	20¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	79¾	79¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	37¼	36⅝
Amer Smelting 5s '47	69¾	69¾
Amer T&T 4s '36	89½	89¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100	100
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103⅛
Amer T&T 5s 5s '65	100¼	99⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	100¼	100
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103⅞	103⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	91½	91½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86	86
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	76½	74⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	82	82
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 cta	82¾	82
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91¾
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	81½	81½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	85½	85½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	40½	40½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	58½	58½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	81¼	80½
Balt & Ohio cv '60	46¾	45¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	63⅞	63½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	74½	74½
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	61¾	61½
Beech Creek RR 4s	69	68½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	92	92
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 CJ	103	102¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	102⅞	102⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	76	76
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	96½	96¼
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	95	93
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	30	30
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70	70
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	70½	70½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	13	13
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	89¾	88¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	99	99
Bush Term con 5s '55	53	53
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	60	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	66½	66½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	80	79½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	80	80
Can North deb 7s '40	86¾	86
Can Pacific deb 4s	98¾	98¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	63⅛	62⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	77½	77½
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Carolina Clin & O 5s '36	79	79
Cen Hud Gas 5s	89	89
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100½	100½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	50	50
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	73½	73¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	81¾	81¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	91	91
Ches Corp 5s '47	40	36⅜
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89	89
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87⅜	87½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14	13½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50	49½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8¾	8
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34¾	34
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	57¼	57¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	40	28⅞
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	84⅛	84
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	82½	82½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	72½	72
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	60	58
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	49	48
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	36¼	35⅞
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	39	39
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100½	100½
Childs Co 5s '43	27¾	27
Chile Copper 5s '47	56⅞	56½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	91
Cin Unt 5s rct	98¼	97¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	35	35
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	65	65
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81	80½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82½	82
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	90	90
Com Credit Co 6s '34	93	93
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	88¾	88¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	20	20
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	94¾	94½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¼	104
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	100½	100½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	35¾	35¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101¼	101¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	95	93
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	27	26
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	37⅝	37½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	93½	93½
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	80	80
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	81	81
Dul & I Range 5s '37	84	84
East Tenn Va & Ga RR cu	98½	98½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	84½	84
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39	38½
Fed Metal 7s '34	39½	38½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	75	75
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	5½	5½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	77	76½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	101¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	100½	100½
Goodrich 6s '45	2½	2
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	45	45
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	79¾	79½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95¼	95⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	93	92¼
Havana Elec 5s '52	36	36
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	22½	22½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	11	11
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	53⅝
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	33	32⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	61¾	61¾
Ill Central 4½s '66	100½	98¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40	39¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43	43
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	41½	40½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	98⅞
Interlake Iron 5s	50	50
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	46
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	30¼	45½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	29½	28⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54	27⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54¾	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	41¼	41¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72½	71¾
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	63	62½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	32	32
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	32	32
Int Paper 6s '55	54½	54½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	31½	31½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s 52	28¾	28¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	39¼	39¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46	45
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	41	40
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	54	53
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	62½	62½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	95¼	95¼
Kan City rfg 5s '50	95⅝	95⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	66¼	66
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	85	85
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	83	83
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	50	50
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	46⅝	46⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s D	88	88
L'Autaro 4s '54	70¼	70¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	11¼	10¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	55½	55½
Louis Gas & Electric rfg 5s '52	99¼	98
L&N uni 4s '40	87	86½
L&N 5½s 2003	87	83
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91	89¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	51	51
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96⅝	96⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	91½	91½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	91	90⅞
Min StL & StSM 5s gtd	47	45½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	40	40
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	73	73
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	63	63
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	30½	29¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	47	46
Mo Pac 5s I '81	47	47
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	47¼	46⅛
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	31½	30½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	15½	15½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	22½	22½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	93½	93
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82½	82½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	75	75
Nat Steel 5s	94¼	94
New England T&T 4½s B '61	78¾	78¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	97½	97
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	93	93
N O T & M 5s B '54	31¾	31¾
N O T & M 4½s '54	34	34
N O T & M 5s C	35	34½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	32	31½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	74½	74½
NYC&HR 4½s N	90	90
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	65	64½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	65	65
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	72¼	71½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	90½	90¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	67½	67½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35½	34½
NY Chi & StL 6s 'A '32	38¼	36
NY Edison 5s '44	67½	63
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102¾	102¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	102⅝	102⅝
NY NH&H ctf 6s '40	66	66
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	94	94
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	42	42
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	54½	54
NY Steam Corp 56s wi	106	106
NY Tel Gen 4½s '39	94¾	94¾
North Am Co 5s '61	100	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5s '51	86¼	86¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '83	87½	87½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	90	90
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	99⅞	99⅞
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	59¼	59
NoIr Pacific 6s B 2047	79½	78
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	84½	84½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102	96¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	102	102
Otis Steel 6s '41	80¾	80¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s	40½	40
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅜	100¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	101¾	101¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	45	45
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	52	52
Pen O & D RR 4½s A '77	74⅞	74⅞
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	78	78
Pen Railroad con 4½s '65	88	88
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '80	96½	96½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	81½	80½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	75	75
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	100½	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	53	50⅞
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	55¼	55
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	88	87¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	44¾	44⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	59⅜	59½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	27½	26½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	95	95

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74	74		
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¾	70¾		
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	72	72		
St Louis IM&S 4s B&G div '33	71½	69⅝		
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	27	26		
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	30½	30½		
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	30⅜	30¼		
St Louis SW con 4s '32	89	89		
Seabd A L 6s ct	4½	4½		
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72	71		
Shell Union 5s '47	87	86¾		
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	87	85		
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89½	88¾		
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92¾		
Smith A O 6½s '33	97⅝	97¼		
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	101½	101½		
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	80	80		
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	64¾	64¾		
Southern Ry con 5s '94	63⅜	63½		
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	80	80		
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	50	50		
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101⅝		
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101¾	101½		
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 ct	92	91¾		
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	¾	¾		
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜		
Ter RR Asso Stl rfg 4s '53	34	34		
Texas Corp 5s '44	75	75		
Third Ave 5s '37	78	78		
Third Ave adj 5s '60	90½	90½		
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	36	36		
Union Oil Cal 5s '35	101¼	101¼		
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	97½	97½		
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	78¾	78½		
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅜	92⅝		
United Biscuit 6s '42	77	77		
US Rubber 5½s '47	99	99		
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	36	36		
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74½	74½		
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	84	83¾		
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	34	33¾		
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	34½	34½		
Virginia Ry 5s '62	5¼	5		
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	87¾	87		
Wabash RR 5½s '75	39½	39¼		
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10⅞	10⅞		
Walworth 6s '45	9	9		
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	18¼	18		
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	101¾	101½		
Warren Bros 6s '41	26½	25		
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	38½	38½		
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½		
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100½		
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100	99¾		
Western Pacific 5s A '46	61¾	61¾		
Western Union 5s '51	41	41		
Western Union col 5s '38	66½	66½		
Western Union 6½s '36	83½	83½		
Western Union 5s '60	91	90		
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	63½	63½		
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	25½	25		
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	84		
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68⅞	68⅞		

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar22	Mar21
3½s '47	99.16	99.14	99.14	99.14
1st 4¼s '47	100.12	100.6	100.11	100.9
4th 4¼s '38	101.	100.25	100.28	100.24
4th 4¼s reg	100.22	100.22	100.23	100.17
1st 4s '47	99.28	99.28	99.28	99.30
US 3s '55	90.10	90.1	90.5	90.4
US 3s '49	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.4
US 3¼s '43 Mar	95.25	95.10	95.20	95.13
US 3¼s '43 June	95.18	95.16	95.18	95.7
US 3¼s '47	95.3	94.26	94.28	94.23
US 3¼s '56	97.28	97.19	97.28	97.20
US 4s '54	100.25	100.22	100.23	100.21
US 4¼s '52	103.4	103.	103.4	103.1

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	37⅝	37½	
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	81½	81½	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	46⅞	46	
Antioquia 7s B '45	9½	9½	
Antioquia 7s C '45	10½	10½	
Antioquia III 7s '57	7⅞	7½	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48½	47	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54	53½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	53	52¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53½	53	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	54	54	
Australia 4½s '56	54¾	54½	
Australia 5s '55	59¾	59	
Australia 5s '57	59¾	59	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	52	52	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95½	95½	
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	39¾	39½	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	78	77¼	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37	35½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87½	87½	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92¾	92¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99¾	99	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	100	100	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	24⅜	23½	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30¾	30¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	30	29¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	6	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8	7⅞	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23¾	23½	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23¾	23¾	
Bremen 7s '35	23¾	23¾	
Brisbane 6s '50	37¾	36½	
Brisbane 5s '57	49¾	48	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	44⅝	44⅜	
Bulgaria 7s '67	32¼	31⅝	
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	19	19	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	79¾	79½	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96¾	96⅝	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	16½	16½	
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13	13	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	27	27	
Chile (Rep) 5½s '60	15⅜	15⅜	
AChile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12½	12½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14	14	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12¾	12¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12⅞	12⅞	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	12¾	12¾	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26½	26½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	21½	21½	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	25	25	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	40	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	39¾	39½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69¾	69¾	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	84	84	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85½	85	
Dutch El 6s '47	90¾	90¾	
Fiat 7s '46 war	80⅝	80⅝	
Frankfort 6½s '53	26	26	
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	114⅞	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117	117	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	35	35	
German 7s '49	59	58½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	37½	37½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	35	34⅞	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	34¾	34½	
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	37½	37½	
Germ El Uow '53	28½	24½	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	32½	32½	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	37	37	
Germ Gen Int 5½s '65	45¼	45¼	
Greek 6s '68	35¾	34¾	
Greek 7s '64	34	34	
Italy (King) 7s '51	43	42	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90¾	89¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	45	45	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	70½	70	
Karstadt 6s '43	38¾	38¾	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	20¾	20½	
Medellin 6½s '54	23½	22½	
Mex 4s A '10	12½	12½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	4	4	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	66	66	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	11	11	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	80¾	80¾	
New South Wales 5s '57	26	26	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	54	54	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	77	77	
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	59	59	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	52	51	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	57⅞	57⅞	
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	93	93	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	100	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103½	102¾	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96¼	96¼	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	84¾	84¾	
Prussia 6½s '51	57	56	
Prussia 6s '52	30½	30½	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	30	30	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	68	67⅝	
Rhine Main 7s '50	84	84	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	41	41	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '52	32½	32½	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	10¾	10¾	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	13	13	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	10¾	10¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	10¾	10¾	
Rio G do Su (State) 8s '46	14¼	14¼	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	45½	45½	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	42½	42½	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	59	58½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	25	25	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40	39	
Sydney 5½s '55	25½	25½	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	45	45	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	86	86	
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	51¾	51¾	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	54¼	54	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	88½	88½	
Unterelbe 5s '53	22½	22½	
Vienna 6s '52	32	32	
Westphalia El 6s '53	62	62	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	22½	22½	
	87¾	87½	

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar.22	Mar.21
966	Am T&T	121½	117	118	120⅝
10	Big Sanf	15½	15	15½	15
35	Bos El	72⅝	72½	72⅝	73
10	B&M A stm	2	2	2	2
55	B&M pr pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¼
150	Cop Range	2	2	2	2
30	Cr C & Int	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
50	East SS	8	8	8	8
15	E G&P prpf	63½	63½	63½	63½
133	Edison Elec	188	186	188	186
10	Gen Capital	18	18	18	
150	Gen Elec Sp	11	10⅞	11	
10	Gilchrist	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	2½
250	Mass Util	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
246	Mass Gas	15⅝	14⅝	14½	15
162	N E Tel	109	108	108	107½
300	No Butte	.35	.35	.35	.35
50	Pac Mills	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Shawmut	6¾	6¾	6¾	
158	Stone Web	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	12½
120	Suli Mach	7	7	7	
160	Swift & Co	17½	17½	17½	18
116	Tower Mfg	.18	.16	.16	
202	Uni Found	1½	1½	1½	
406	Uni Shoe	39¼	38	39¼	38½
40	US&El Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼	
75	War Bros	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
24	Warren (SD)	9	9	9	

BONDS

$000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	
$2000	E Mass 5s	32½	32½	32½	

Employment Data More Encouraging

AS SPRING gets under way, employment returns assume a more encouraging hue. In addition to the results obtained by the United Action drive, individual industries and companies are taking on more workers. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has ordered 600 men at the shops on the Newark division to go on a five-day schedule of 40 hours on April 1.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has returned 125 men to its shops at Bloomington, Ill. The Laclede Christy Clay Products Company, near St. Louis, Mo., is reopening its plant and is taking on about 100 workers. Ten idle mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Youngstown, Ohio, have resumed operations. The Electric Auto-Lite Company is oper

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Young woman wishes to share small apartment, vicinity New York University, Bronx, near Burnside Ave. subway station. Call Sedgwick 3-3383 evenings between 5:30-7.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 3-7133

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. REMINGTON COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY - Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

A MIDDLE-AGED widow would assist with housework and mending in family for room and board; a good home would be appreciated; vicinity Quincy preferred; also Christian Scientist preferred; write with full particulars. MRS. MARY E. PAUL, 1030 Gt. Plain Ave. Needham, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

UNUSUAL imported white gold watch, new; fancy green pillows; canary yellow glassware; green base; green plates; pitcher. 7 Wildwood Rd., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. Lar. 2373.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture of distinction; estate of Marie Eddy; free suburban delivery; open until 9. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS (912 Columbus Ave), between 104th-105th, 6th-9th Aves.; "L" to door. New York City.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices, expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre, Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersy State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

BOWDOIN & MANLEY, 54 West 74th St., New York City—Interior furnishings, decorations; town or country houses.

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual, expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED organist desires church position; will go anywhere. Write Box C-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

The GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach and boardwalk; sunny rooms, excellent table. Tel. 7916.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED
FELIX BARTH, 9113 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Tel. Cleveland 3-7991.

PRINTING

ATTRACTIVE announcements for all businesses; stationery, bills, booklets, labels, programs; good service; reasonable prices; also raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. ALgonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

95 FEET fronting on Gulf of Mexico by 500 feet deep, on sea wall near Pass Christian, Miss., on American Riviera, double highway; will sell at sacrifice. G. D. ROGERS, Aberdeen, Md.

RAHWAY, N. J., Near St. Georges Ave.—Beautiful mansion, suitable for sanatorium or private school; 1 acre ground; buy, $30,000; rent, $18,000. El. 2-1562.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS
3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Delightful year-round home, spacious verandas, open fireplaces, exclusive residential section. American plan—moderate rates. Featuring chicken and duck Sunday dinners, $1.
N V STROUGH, Mgr. JAMaica 2654

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $7.00 up
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7682

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Attractive one and two-room suites with private baths; quiet, desirable neighborhood; bathing privileges. 121 So. States Ave. MRS. S. H. SHINN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 309 East 21st St.—Comfortable room, detached house; quiet section; very near church, subway, park. Buckminster 2-4198.

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
until you see THE PIERREPONT
The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy; commodious sunlit rooms; full hotel service; swimming pool roof, solarium; $10-$20 weekly; ideally located; 4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COME! B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Clark St.
THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
Telephone MAin 4-5500

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Large, beautifully furnished sunny room and bath, suitable one or two; private home; quiet, pleasant surroundings; references exchanged. Write Box M-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th, Apt. 93—For those seeking comfort, convenience, refinement in a friendly home atmosphere; attractive living-bedroom; single, double; reasonable; ideal location.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th), Apt. 2—Single, double; temporary, permanent; running water; Christian Scientists preferred. University 4-5242.

N. Y. C., 204 West 55th—Unusual accommodations, attractive, quiet, homelike, refined; service; special rate. CANTERBURY (Apt. 7 South East).

N. Y. C., 596 Riverside Drive (137th)—Attractively furnished front bed-sitting room, overlooking Hudson; large closet; reasonable. Apt. 62.

N. Y. C., 2345 Broadway (86th)—Exceptionally large, sunny corner, handsomely furnished, private bath; suitable 2-3; also singles. SANDERS.

N. Y. C., West 80's—Well furnished singles, Simmons beauty-rest beds, shower; one flight; quiet American home; $6. Tra. 7-6410.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73 (5 South)—Large, well-furnished bed-sitting room, adjoining bath; quiet, refined; elevator, phone; $7.00.

NEW YORK CITY, 14 West 107th St., Apt. 33—Living room adjoining bedroom or single, $6.50 up. Academy 2-2281.

PHILADELPHIA, 4529 Spruce Street—Rooms with bath, piano in one room, hotel service; permanent or transient. Allegheny 3141.

PHILADELPHIA, 118 North 34th Street—Two adjoining rooms, detached house, private home near center of city; 3 car lines.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., Telephone Vir. 7-1182-J—Furnished room, bath, use of telephone; private house; convenient to Kew Station.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT will find a fruitful opportunity introducing the smokeless, odorless electric Broilrite; distinctly useful, serviceable, eliminating unnecessary steps; every household a potential prospect. Persons selling cosmetics, hosiery, lingerie, gowns will find this a most welcome addition; no canvassing; commission paid immediately. JOSEPH JOINER, Room 1868, 50 Church St., New York City.

SANITARIUMS

Mount Morris Park Sanatorium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)
Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.

Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
Telephone Harlem 7-7880

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young married man, good driver; excellent references. T. BUCKLE, 862 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont. Glad. 6355.

DENTAL technician desires position in dentist's office or laboratory in or near Philadelphia, Pa. Phone Mayfair 4009-R.

FULL or part time; anything; experienced retail selling, clerical work, detail; go anywhere. Write Box M-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

L. C. PILOT, 75 hours; have flown nine types of ships; will work about hangars; five months' engine shop; careful but competent; will travel. F. GORDON GARINGER, 853 70th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Young man (25 years), married experienced collection and general correspondence, also office detail. Write Box R-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER and typist by hour, part or whole time. M. C., 52 East 97th St., New York City.

COOK, houseworker, American, experienced, reliable, good references. I. H., Tel. N. R. 2835-J. 2 Boulevard, New Rochelle, N. Y.

GIRL (colored), experienced household work, part or whole time; references. Phone Edg. 4-2409. LOVICK, 338 West 146th, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Position assistant in antique or gift shop; 7 years with present employer. MARIE de-BECKER. Business—42 West 58th St., N. Y. C.; Home—136 West 77th St., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, pupil of Curry, Boston; voice, diction, laughter, pantomime, stage, screen, platform. FLANDERS, 123 W. 47th, N. Y. C.

JANET WILLIAMS, Pianist — Experienced teacher, vocal and instrumental accompanist, coach, available for recitals, concerts, practices. New York Studio # 121 Carnegie Hall, Brooklyn Studio 1729 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Buckminster 2-0425 for appointments.

LOUISE BARBEY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc.; all grades accepted. New York Studio, Carnegie Hall No. 121, Circle 7-5534. New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 153 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 2-2976-M. Residence, Jerome 7-3373.

LOVE FOR MUSIC IN CHILD INSTILLED encouraged, developed; private or classes from age 4. Write MISS BESSIE SLAUGHTER, Chickering Bldg., 29 W. 57th St., New York City Phone El. 5-0128.

WEARING APPAREL

NEW YORK CITY—High-class, slightly used ladies' wearing apparel, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3851.

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ONTARIO

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LAUNDRY
HAMILTON

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED
For the Women who know and want the best.
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery.

TASKER'S
IMPORTERS OF HATS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Made-to-measure clothes, $25 to $50
14 KING STREET WEST

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 KING STREET WEST
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"Pure Food Cafeteria"
Headquarters for HOME COOKING and Courteous Service
ONE BLOCK WEST OF THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL

Sandwell's
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BY-PRODUCT COKE
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We aim to please you.
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Permanent Waving
Facials, Shampooing, Marcelling, Finger Waving and Manicuring.

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ANTHRACITE COKE *BITUMINOUS FUEL OIL*
Fuel perfection for your selection.
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Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
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Established 1894
The Laundry Does It Best
Wet Wash Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Dry Thrifty and Rough
REDUCED One Cent per lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 KING STREET MET. 3881

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We are featuring Prompt, Courteous Delivery to all parts of London
Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
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580, Hamilton Rd. St. Joseph's Hospital

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Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up Slate and all kinds of Roofing.
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
385-7 TALBOT ST. Phones: Met. 652
102 DUNDAS ST. Met. 2420

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
7 GRAND AVE. Phone { MET. 2795-W / MET. 2795-J

ONTARIO

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(Continued)

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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
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Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
We are in a position to supply smart women with complete new Spring Wardrobes

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"NOTED FOR SERVICE"
One of the Best Equipped Plants in Canada
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ONE OF THE
Superior Quality Chain Stores Service
475-477 CENTRAL AVE. at MAITLAND
COMPLETE TABLE SUPPLIES
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Plumber and Steam Fitter
35 Years Experience
Agents for
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Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

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The Great Fur and Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
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Established 1897

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FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

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COAL—COKE
LL. 3131 *CITY WIDE DELIVERY*

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GEORGE F. CRUM
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Mrs. Mary MacPherson Corset Shop
Formerly with
HOLT RENFREW and Co. Limited
229 YONGE STREET at SHUTER, TORONTO
Room 304 and 305
Elgin 0867

SERVICE that satisfies, be it damp wash or fully finished work, is produced in our up-to-date, scientifically controlled plant.
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TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY Ltd.
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SPLAN and SPLAN GARAGE
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Master Brake Service
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The Most Modern and Scientific Method of Valve Correction of all Motor Cars
Modern Equipment Service and Satisfaction
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Phone Hill. 5600 gives you the extra Sunshine Vitamin D

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THE SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
Prompt delivery
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NURSERY:
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Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS
GUERNSEY
Home Comforts, near Excellent Golf Links
Terms 3½ Guineas
Mrs Ross, Sohier Villa, Vale Guernsey

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BOURNEMOUTH
CLARENDON MANSIONS
Private Hotel Near West Station.
Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.
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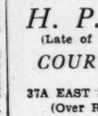

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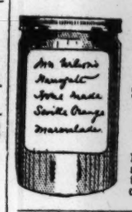

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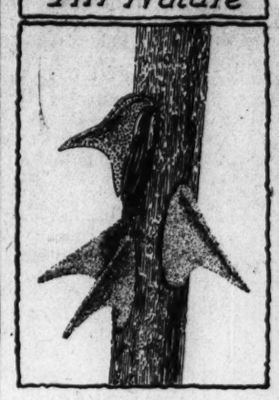
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Thorn Insect
(Family: Membracidæ)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Abundant throughout temperate and tropical regions.

Distinguishing features: Pronotum or upper part of the thorax extending backwards to form a hood, giving the insect a thornlike aspect. Antennæ small, inserted between and in front of the eyes.

Thorn insects may be found frequently on roses and other plants bearing thorns, their peculiar shapes and colors blending frequently to such perfection with the true thorns as to fool almost every unpracticed eye. In fact, one has to look for them specifically to find them.

These insects are members of the family Membracidæ or tree-hoppers. The upper thorax of all members of the group are fashioned into many queer shapes. Some are humpbacked, others possess arrangements which remind one of the upper third of a telephone pole with two or three crossbars, and still others resemble animated torches, seeds, spines, and odd horns. In the tropics are found many varieties extremely large and brightly colored.

The eggs of these insects are laid in early summer, the young hatching and developing throughout the late summer and early fall, hibernating through winter as adults beneath fallen leaves and rubbish. Because of their habits of sucking sap from their host plants and making slits in the twigs of fruit trees and garden plants, they are unpopular and looked upon as pests by gardeners and farmers alike.

Britain has two varieties of tree-hoppers, the family being mostly tropical in habit. About fifty species are known and described in America, many of which are quite common in orchards, pastures, and meadows. Nearly all are rather small, usually greenish or brownish creatures only able to fly for short distances. In addition to two regular compound eyes, as is typical of most insects, they also possess two ocelli or primitive eyes. Entomologists who have investigated the power of these eyes believe them only capable of distinguishing between day and night.

In Lighter Vein

Understood

Smith assured his wife he could repair the broken window. He took the measurements and went to buy the glass.

"Quite a simple job," the hardware clerk told him. "You simply pull out the old glass, fit in the new, fill in the putty, and there you are."

Shortly after Smith returned to the shop.

"Same size again, I suppose?" the clerk greeted him.—*Tit-Bits.*

Romance

"So Edith has caught that young fellow who rescued her while skating. He seemed awfully shy."

"Yes; she had to break the ice."—*Montreal Star.*

Brevities

Humorist: "I thoroughly enjoy a thick London fog," says an American visitor. We don't care very much for some of our new architecture, either.

London Sporting and Dramatic News: From a city window: "Buy British. This Week's Special Offer—Danish Butter, 1s. 4d per pound."

Ohio State Journal: It's hard times in this country when folks have to drive their old cars until paid for.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Purpose, amiable, Massachusetts, propitiation, immortal ("Inquirer")—The first is properly *pur'-pus* (first *u* as in urn, second clipped as in circus). Not *pur'-pis.*

The second has four syllables: *ay'-mih-a-bl* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*). Not *aim'-ya-bl.*

The third is *Mas-a-choo'-sets* (first *a* as in mat, second as in *sofa*, *oo* as in food, *e* short; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *Mas-a-too'-sits.*

The fourth is *pro-pish-ih-ay'-shun* (*o* as in obey, each *i* short, *a* long, *u* as in *circus*; secondary stress on second syllable). Not *pro-pih-sih-ay'-shun.*

The wrong impression is given if the first syllable of "immortal" is slighted. Sound the word *ih-mor'-tal* (*i* short, *o* as in orb, *a* as in account). Avoid *a-mor'-tal.* (Note: Also requested by Miss B. D.)

Lower (J. C. E., who inquires about the pronunciation of this word in a construction such as "The clouds lower")—The word here means "to be dark, gloomy, and threatening," and is pronounced *lou'-er* (*ou* as in *our*, *e* as in *maker.*

Christianity, pariah (Mrs. C. S. K.)—The first has preferably five syllables, *Kris-chih-an'-ih-ty* (all vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *Kris-tih-an'-ih-ty.*

The second is preferably *pah'-rih-a* (first *a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Fewer number" (B. S.)—"Fewer" means "of smaller number"; so, to avoid needless repetition (tautology), write it, "He had fewer chickens than he needed," not "a fewer number of chickens."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

COURTESY *begets courtesy. It is a passport to popularity. The way in which things are done is often more important than the things themselves.*
—WELLDON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Rescued Deer

(Chicago Daily News)

A SPLENDID example of sportsmanship and consideration for wild life comes to us from northern Wisconsin in accounts of how a conservation warden, two Indians and two other men rescued a buck deer from the icy waters of the St. Croix River.

The warden received a telephone call from two Indian trappers. They reported a deer swimming in the open channel of the river, unable to get back on the ice. The warden departed immediately for the place, which is near the junction of the Clam River and the St. Croix. The deer was still trying to get back on the ice after spending several hours in the water. The ice was thin and the current fast, and the animal could just keep its head out of water by standing on its hind legs. Finally a rope was lodged over the deer's head and he was pulled onto the ice to safety.

The men then dragged the deer to shore, covered him with coats, and built a fire near by. The animal was gentle and did not try to escape. It was necessary to turn the deer around several times to warm him. The men then bedded him down for the night and banked the fire.

Upon returning in the morning it was found that the deer had departed, although he had remained until the fire was out. The tracks showed that the deer had been able to get up and leave without staggering. The tracks also showed that the animal walked over to take one look at the river and then turned and walked straight away from it and into the woods.

The Children's Corner

Jack Beanstalk Shows the G. O. G. Club His Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE seven little girls of the Garden of Girls Club had begun to think that spring was never coming—March weather was so very cold. But at last came a day when the cold winds stopped blowing, and the sun shone like a golden dandelion, and the sky was as blue as a spring violet. It was a lovely day, and Jack Beanstalk was glad of it!

Jack Beanstalk, you remember, was the boy who had lately joined the Garden Club and had planted tomato seeds and seeds of the scarlet runner bean in the house, hoping to find a garden to plant them in later on. On this lovely March day Jack ran home from school as fast as ever he could, for this was the day when Jack, with his father and mother and the old horse Dobbin were to move to a new home.

Jack's father moved all the furniture in his coal cart drawn by old Dobbin, and Jack's mother cleaned the new home spick and span before the furniture came in. Jack himself did a lot of helping, here and there, for both father and mother, but the thing he was most interested in was the moving of his seeds, which were planted in shallow wooden boxes and old tin cans. He wrapped them all up carefully in thick folds of newspaper and tied string around them. Then, when the furniture was in the cart, he put his precious bundles on the seat between his father and himself, and in this way they stood the moving very well, and were as warm and cozy as possible when they got to the new home, which was not very far away from the old one.

There Jack unwrapped them and set them on a shelf in the warm kitchen window, and soon the whole family went to bed, glad of a good sleep after a hard day's work.

Next morning everybody was up bright and early, and Jack ran to the window to look at his seeds. Several of them were up, poking little green heads through the earth into the warm sunshine. Then, for the first time, Jack looked out of the kitchen window of the new home and saw—his Garden! Perhaps you would not have seen a garden if you had looked out. You might have seen only a little open space, with a broken-down fence at the end. And such a dirty, untidy, littered space, too! There were bits of paper lying around, some old tins, bits of broken dishes, and rubbish of various sorts. But Jack saw a garden, and he clapped his hands and fairly shouted. He could hardly wait to get to school to tell the G. O. G. Club about it, and they were as glad as he was, for they saw Jack's garden, too, every one of them!

"Oh Jack," said Mildred, whose flower name was Rose, "we'll all help you clean up, won't we girls!" And they started that very afternoon. They made a gay game of it, too. They made themselves soldier hats out of newspapers and went to work with a will.

"We're like the Salvation Army," said little Susan, whose flower name was Lily, gleefully, "we're making new things out of old."

It took them more than one afternoon, and Jack's father helped them. But finally the rubbish was all cleared away and set out for the ash gatherers, and there was a clear, clean space, just waiting to be planted to become a garden.

Perhaps it looks like a rubbish heap,
But it's really a garden fair.
It may be covered with ash and trash,
But the good old earth is there.

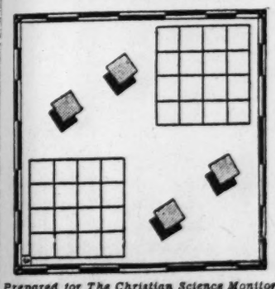
Just clear away the litter, you know,
And you'll see the place where sunflowers grow.

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
TO-DAY TED BEAR'S PECULIAR WAYS CAUSED ME TO HESITATE AND GAZE.
2.
AS IF IN SEARCH OF FOOD TO EAT, HE SCRAPED THE GROUND WITH ALL FOUR FEET
3.
BUT WHEN HE SCRATCHED A NEAR BY OAK, I HAD TO ASK, "WHAT IS THE JOKE?"
4.
"NO JOKE," SAID HE, "YOU MAY BE SURE THIS IS MY WEEKLY MANICURE"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Word-Squares Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The spaces are to be filled in with words, which read the same either horizontally or vertically. Upper square: Definitions: Found on a clock. A South African flower. Not any. Not shallow. Lower square: Definitions. What post offices handle: Latin word meaning "in the year." Put within. To see.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "B" Puzzle

BB
EO
BBANB
BARREL—Barrel
ELE SO
ELA C
D K

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Job With a Future

OPPORTUNITY knocks unceasingly on youth's door. It presents itself in various shapes, of course, and not always in those in which it may be easily recognized. Sometimes, indeed, it takes the older, experienced men to point it out and say, "There it stands, son; go and introduce yourself."

In the field of politics, Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut has done just this for the young men of the United States. In the current issue of the Forum he notes how greatly American youth is interested in the Russian experiment, how young people are surprisingly conversant with the subject and how their imagination is fired by its possibilities. At the same time Governor Cross is keenly aware that there exists among youthful Americans an indifference to the governmental problems of their own country amounting to "boredom or cynicism." This despite the fact that "it may well be that experiments, social or economic, if not political, are now afoot in this country that will have greater influence on history than anything that is happening in Russia."

American youth is not wholly to blame for its attitude toward national politics, however. Many followers of governmental affairs will agree with Governor Cross that political problems are rarely presented in a way to impress youth that they are vital issues. And the too prevalent feeling among older citizens that politics is a business beneath the attention of honest and well-educated people has not encouraged young men to enter the field.

Some change of thought may be not far away. When "business"—from negotiating a merger to selling a vacuum cleaner—was looked upon by many Americans as the most direct way of blessing mankind, there was not much time to weigh values that were not expressed by a dollar sign. The present period of stress, however, has caused some questioning among young educated persons the world over. Feeling it keenly, they are attempting to find the links between economic and political affairs. They are beginning to understand how public problems are their problems, and that such problems come very close to home. And some of them, encouraged by a growing feeling that there is not only room but need for youth in politics, may be turning their faces toward the seats of public service.

They should find encouragement to move in that direction by some recent signs that society approves of their inclinations. In England last fall there was voiced considerable dissatisfaction because the average age of Cabinet members was higher than some years ago. In the United States a society has been organized to encourage and develop the interest of high school and college students in the activities of government.

Paradoxically, it is the idealism of youth that has prevented many able young persons from taking a hand in political affairs. The dark deeds of the so-called politician have sometimes kept the services of the true politician in the shadow. Politics has come to mean in too great a degree a manipulation of public affairs for private gain, instead of a necessary fusing of varied and often conflicting interests into a unified and potent influence working to the benefit of the greatest number. If the ill repute of the name "politician" is to be removed, it is up to honest, vigorous people to take a hand. They cannot improve politics nor save themselves from the effects of bad politics by remaining aloof.

Young men need not go far to seek their political fortunes. Politics, like charity, should begin at home. In municipal affairs they will find much to challenge their abilities, much to satisfy their desire for vigorous action and to employ their alert perception. One may find many indications that the road to national prominence begins in the town hall. But even if many an honest young man's political wings never carry him higher than a municipal office, he should feel rewarded that he is serving his country where such youthful qualities as honesty of purpose, belief in the strength of right and the desire to put into practice an undulled enthusiasm for improvement, are greatly needed today.

Rousing Business With Housing

NEARLY everyone agrees that one of the principal things to be done to brighten the business picture is to get more money into action and to get it moving more rapidly.

This may mean different things to different persons, and it may be one of those obvious half-solutions such as saying that the remedy for unemployment is to put men to work. Yet, after large-scale efforts in this direction have been launched through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve System, one of the most promising methods toward this end remains in the making—the federal home loan bank bill.

When people respond to encouragement to buy goods according to their means they are helping to the extent of the sums they spend. The money moves from retailer to wholesaler to manufacturer and so to the worker. When people respond to exhortations to bring currency out of hoarding and deposit it in banks they aid to the extent they help the bank maintain liquidity. The responsibility then rests with the bank to put that money to work through loans or credit to heads of businesses.

When a family, however, uses part of its savings to build a house it usually sets in motion a great deal more money than it actually spends at the time. The family buys a lot and makes a first payment on the construction of the house, this amounting altogether to, say, $2000. With this it starts perhaps an $8000 house, the rest of the funds being furnished by a building and loan association or other mortgagee. The proportions are those regarded as sound in the proposed home loan bank bill.

At any rate the family that builds a home not only spends—and so puts into circulation—a certain amount of money but it also evokes credit which puts into circulation probably three times more. Besides, this money and credit is not used immediately to produce more goods for crowded markets but goes into the hands of consumers to be spent to take goods out of the market for their families.

For these reasons the construction of homes can be an important factor in economic recovery. At present it is retarded by the reported inability of lending agencies to furnish home builders or buyers as much money as they could soundly use. The home loan bank is intended to free a supply of credit in this field. Critics of the plan assert the market for residences already is heavily loaded, but many who have considered buying declare they find no wide range of choice in houses of moderate price and that ability to borrow normally on good security might induce them to build.

Congress should give the earliest possible consideration to the home mortgage measure.

Block Booking Again Challenged

OF THE two bills concerned with the motion picture industry introduced into the United States Senate recently by Senator Brookhart, the more significant, probably, is that aimed to abolish block booking, a wholesaling device whereby exhibitors undertake to buy films in quantity of an indeterminate quality. The other bill calls for an investigation of the whole industry.

That block booking is a commercial convenience to the producers is acknowledged by them. Further, they assert that this method of distribution enables the exhibitor to get films at a considerably lower rate than he would if he bought his pictures separately. More than that, the whole business is keyed to the block booking scheme.

When there is only one theater in a town, and that town is not within competing distance of any other theater, the individual choice of pictures would be a simple matter where the manager possessed the initiative and judgment needed to make a wise selection with regard to his particular clientele. But in these days of the automobile, when a journey of fifty miles for amusement is a commonplace, the matter is not so simple as all that. The theater manager in the larger center, working under highly competitive conditions, and paying a proportionately higher rental for the first run rights, naturally demands protection in the form of a requirement that until some time has elapsed the pictures he shows shall not be shown within his competitive area at theaters where a lower rate of admission is charged.

This equitable scheme, however, has been the basis of abuses so marked that the courts have had to take cognizance of them. This is but one example of the many ramifications of the motion picture distribution problem, but it is typical of many niceties of adjustment that the Government sought to arrange for at the trade conference in New York four years ago. Exhibitors now have some slight leeway in choice of films.

The second of Senator Brookhart's bills would, besides making block booking illegal, require that renters of films for future exhibition be furnished a 1000-word synopsis of each film story. This sort of increased information, leading to a more intelligent selection of pictures, might in itself make less necessary the abolition of block booking. Assuming that the exhibitors would read these synopses, they might no longer have to complain that they had to rent pictures without knowing what they were getting.

That it is possible to abolish block booking has been proved in England, where exhibitors have the privilege, established by law, of seeing a film before they contract to show it. The film business of England has been adjusted to this law, and there is no reason to believe that such an adjustment could not be reached in the United States if required.

Scott's Centenary

BECAUSE of the enjoyment which every boy and girl has found in the romantic pages of Sir Walter Scott there is sure to be world-wide interest this year in the celebrations which mark his centenary.

The celebrations naturally find their focal point in Scotland. There a pageant will be held, scenes from his novels will be staged, a play chronicling events in his life and work will be presented, and relics and pictures which he prized will be exhibited. Above all, there will be a steady stream of visitors to the scenes which he made memorable—to the Rob Roy country, the Scott country, the picturesque capital, Edinburgh, in the east, and the thriving port of Glasgow in the west.

It is a little known fact that the Highlands which Scott unlocked with his pen were practically unknown in the days of Addison and Pope. The clan system then still lingered. And as the author of the Waverley novels himself points out, these writers would have been considerably surprised if they had known there existed in the same island with them a character so notorious as the freebooter Rob Roy. To the energy, the initiative and resource of Scott, then, is due our gratitude for bringing to light the history, habits and customs of the hardy men who inhabited the moors and glens of the remoter districts of Scotland.

Without the song and story enhanced by the fertile imagination of the Scottish novelist and poet, much of interest would have been lost in the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, or the Braes of Balquhidder. It would not be difficult to find mountain scenery equaling in beauty the slopes of Ben Lomond, but it would be hard to locate a land whose very name stirs up memories as sweet. For this proud fact the chief credit must go to Scott, whose countrymen have every reason to revere his name.

Bank Reform and Senator Glass

THROUGHOUT the United States there has arisen in the last two years a demand for bank reform. An effort to meet this demand has now been furnished in the bill sponsored by Senator Carter Glass. This bill, which is a revised version of one which was withdrawn for emendations on January 21, may not provide an ideal solution. In some respects, indeed, it may seek to purge abuses unwisely. But it is not the last word on the subject, being simply a basis on which Congress can now build appropriate legislation. As such it should engage the serious appraisal of Congress and the general public.

There is not the same need for haste in evaluating this measure or for taking action upon it that existed in the case of the reconstruction program now in effect. Reconstruction in the main was frankly emergency in character and therefore temporary. The Glass bill, however, is destined to fill a permanent need, holding the prospect of an enactment which will be on the statute books long after the reconstruction schemes have been wound up. Only in one major particular does it apply to immediate issues. This is the proposal for a $750,000,000 corporation to liquidate closed banks. Most of the remaining clauses refer to what have come to be regarded as defects in the country's banking structure.

Discussion of the Glass bill should not overlook the fact that basically the American banking system is sound. There is need for such a reminder. Arising out of the abuses which have filled the newspapers, there is a tendency to think that the system is incapable of answering the needs of commerce and industry. How absurd is such a thought is apparent from the following, which appeared in a recent review issued by the Midland Bank in London:

> True, the system has defects, which the trials of recent years have rendered more and more obvious to all eyes. But they are not such as to endanger the stability of the structure as a whole, nor of those parts of it which occupy leading positions. There may be many more failures yet to come—there always have been many failures yearly—but these will not shake the foundations of the system, which are essentially solid and well laid.

"Essentially solid and well laid." These words have been forgotten in the stress of the current demand for reform. They show that what is needed is not transformation, but renovation, such as all pieces of machinery must undergo at some stage or other, together with the replacements necessary to fit changing circumstances.

Most of the present defects arise chiefly out of two causes—the excessive development and impaired functioning of banking, and the misuse of bank credit for speculative purposes. Though the former is important, it is the latter that occupies the leading position in the new bill, as is perhaps natural in the light of Senator Glass's political career, which has been marked by one fight after another to curb speculation. The remedy lies in better control, but whether such control should be imposed over the usage of credit, as Senator Glass proposes, or over the amount of credit, as many other students believe, makes up a problem which, together with the other problems unfolded in the new measure, will provide one of the most important legislative debates in American financial history.

The Price of Equine Style

ONE of the less welcome by-products of the revival of horseback riding in the United States is the plumed-tail fashion. Many a layman seeing the high-arched tail of a spirited horse on the bridle path or in the show ring has supposed it to be a natural manifestation or one produced by training. As a matter of fact, it is wholly unnatural and is obtained only by torturing the horse.

Indeed, any pleasure there may be in seeing a plumed tail—and to real horse lovers anything so artificial can hardly be pleasing—must be lost when it is known as the product of torment. For only by an operation called "nicking" and by some weeks of cruel binding of the "broken" tail can this effect be produced. Sometimes the operation has to be repeated, and in any case the horse must wear an annoying "bustle" so long as this "stylish carriage" is sought.

The docking of horses' tails has been very widely abandoned, but this later practice is no less inhuman. The first suffering is believed to be more prolonged and the tail becomes almost equally useless for fighting flies.

Some states have found it necessary to legislate against mutilation of show animals, notably the cropping of dogs' ears. It should not be necessary to take such measures to stop tail nicking. For if the public once learns the price of plumed tails, it can by mere pressure of opinion put an end to the practice.

The directors of the National Horse Show Association have adopted a resolution protesting against it as "cruel and disfiguring," and it is to be hoped the managements of horse shows will discourage the fashion. The "style" is not tolerated in England and will not be in America when people understand what it costs.

Editorial Notes

A bill recently passed by the United States Senate which awards $5680 to an Alabama church for damage done by Union soldiers during the Civil War, illustrates again how long it takes to pay for a war.

Perhaps the work of beginners on that recently invented music typewriter will be known as jazz.

Speaking well of others usually results in being well spoken of.

Gold! New Gold!

By H. B. ELLISTON

WORLD gold output enters into two main classifications of consumption. One, called monetary, is the banking system, which uses the metal as the base of the world's money. The other is a composite of India—where bars are imported to bury as savings or to fashion into women's ornaments—and of the industrial arts, which use gold for purposes as varied as teeth and coronets.

Monetary and nonmonetary destinations share the output about equally. Since this ratio has ruled for 100 years, and since the metal is indestructible, billions of dollars must be held in nonmonetary sources. When calculations are made of the gold available to the banking system, however, this vast hoard is called "lost gold." "There is no evidence," said the report of the gold delegation to the League of Nations in 1930, "that gold flows to any large extent from nonmonetary sources to monetary reserves, excepting during times of war. We do not consider, therefore, that these accumulations of gold could be counted upon to influence the monetary situation."

On this hypothesis all the data of the gold students have depended. Looking into present and potential production figures, and bearing always in thought the fifty-fifty distribution, they have evolved a theory that the world is suffering from a shortage of gold. This has probably been the most popular explanation of the downswing in the business cycle which began two and a half years ago.

These authorities point out that the output of the mines reached its zenith in 1915. It fell until 1921, when it began to recover, but the mines still yield less than the 1915 total. According to Mr. Joseph Kitchin, a recognized expert on precious-metal statistics, they will continue less and less bountiful, the abrupt decline being calculated to begin in 1934. The reasoning is based on geological researches which have covered the earth's surface fairly well. And it has appeared so irrefutable that most public bodies have accepted it.

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Yet, though we are not at war, gold is crossing that boundary between nonmonetary sources and monetary reserves which has hitherto been regarded as a Chinese wall. It is coming from two directions. One is the depositories of jewelry held by the British people. Of late months the world has been treated to the picture of Britishers, from the laborer with his waistcoat souvenir piece to the duke with his coronet, hurrying to the bullion market. Already some $50,000,000 is reported to have been added to the world supply of monetary gold in this way since September. Then India is disgorging her gold. Devoid of spectacular features, such as have made the British development fairly well known, the news is tucked away inconspicuously in the newspapers, mainly in the form of items recording shiploads of gold clearing Indian ports. If Indian rajahs carried gold bars to the boats, instead of leaving the job to the Indian Government, the gold flow would be attended by more publicity. For the fact is that since September these shiploads have amounted to no less than $200,000,000.

What is the reason for this double trek? In Britain it is hailed as a patriotic movement. To a certain extent this is true. Nothing more notable at a time of general panic has been witnessed than the absence of it in Great Britain in connection with the fall from the gold standard. The people have trusted their money authorities not to embark on the currency depreciation which on similar occasions in other countries has made the national unit worthless or nearly worthless. To mark their confidence they are willing to melt down their trinkets and receive the proceeds in the depreciated sterling. Clearly, if they expected sterling to go lower, they would be strongly tempted to wait, and get more for their metal.

Granted this confidence, which will hold up sterling, the operation affords a pretty profit to the holders. The metal obtained out of the people's treasures yields much more British money than it would have six months ago. This requires a little explanation.

Britain's fall from the gold standard meant that sterling was no longer redeemable in gold. How one finds its present relation with the precious metal is through its price in, say, the dollar, a gold-backed currency. Sterling not long ago was worth around $3.45, whereas on September 19, the day before the British suspension of gold payments, it fetched $4.86⅝. It therefore declined 29 per cent. At bottom it was the lack of the metal to meet actual and potential demands, both at home and abroad, that accounted for the suspension of gold payments. Therefore, though the Bank of England will not give gold for sterling, it is glad to give sterling for gold. And the price it gives must be higher exactly in proportion to the fall of sterling in terms of gold.

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Similar reasoning, as regards both confidence and profit, applies in India, where the rupee, which followed the British lead off the gold standard, is to all intents and purposes tied to sterling.

For years India has been called a sink for gold. So important have been its takings that in all the statistics they are given a subclassification along with industrial arts. They have grown from 13 per cent of world production 100 years ago to as much as 25 per cent in the last decade. The flow of gold from India is therefore by far the more interesting development, actually and potentially. Already, in the six months since September, the treasure-laden vessels have brought out of India an amount of gold in excess of the current rate of output from the whole of the world's gold fields! On this basis the yearly "output" would easily overtop the 1915 zenith.

Those who for the last two years have been lamenting a so-called shortage of monetary gold will have to revise their estimates as the result of this supply.

If the flow should keep up, it would have the same effect as the discovery of a new gold field. What this means to business is apparent when one recalls the booms that followed the gold rushes in the Transvaal, in California, and in Alaska. Already the fortuitous acquisition of treasure has had a remarkably stimulating influence on Great Britain. It helps to explain the recent decision to remove all restrictions on dealings in foreign exchange. It goes a long way to account for the payment, nearly six months in advance of due date, of 75 per cent of the $200,000,000 borrowed on August 28 to support sterling. A previous credit was paid off on February 1.

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It is not inconceivable that economic historians of a decade hence will date the turn in the present business cycle from the beginning of the present flow of gold from India.

Notes From German Cities

Wannsee May Become Resort

THE making of Wannsee into a summer resort of importance is seriously contemplated. The unique situation of the famous Freibad—public bathing beach—on the beautiful Wannsee Lake, has attracted not only the Berliners themselves, but has gained the admiration of all visitors from other cities and from abroad. It is proposed not to spend money in enlarging the already extensive strand with its spacious dressing rooms and other accessories, but to turn several disused villas to account as hotels and boarding houses. On the shores of the great lake many beautiful residences of formerly wealthy Berliners are now empty, the owners being forced to economize. It should not be a difficult or expensive matter to convert these into hotels and a Kurhaus with a park and promenade concerts. This ambitious scheme certainly appears to have chances of success. Many persons who are now unable to afford a long journey in the summer holidays would doubtless welcome a resort so rich in woods and water thirty minutes' ride from Berlin.

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Opera Prices Reduced

Opera-goers and music students will welcome the announcement of a very considerable reduction in the admission prices of the Municipal Opera at Charlottenburg. The schedule of reduction ranges from 10 to 40 per cent for all seats from the present time on. A seat in the stalls—parquet places, as they are called here—now costs, from the ninth to the twentieth row, the moderate sum of five marks as compared with eight hitherto; from the twentieth to the twenty-seventh row the price is four marks, and subscription rates are about half. This new arrangement will be appreciated when it is remembered that the performances at the Charlottenburg Opera are of a very high caliber. Among the noted conductors, past and present, may be mentioned Bruno Walter, Dr. Kleiber, and Robert F. Denzler, the well-known Swiss kapellmeister.

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Summer Courses

The summer semester of the Berlin University comprises about 1500 courses, among which are several of very topical interest, such as a course on the treatment of current events in the press. Students of natural science are very fortunate in Berlin, as they may listen here to some of the world's most famous savants who hold chairs at the Berlin University. Among them are Prof. Dr. Walther Nernst, Prof. Dr. Erwin Schroedinger, Prof. Dr. Max von Laue, and even a woman, Frau Dr. Lise Meitner, who will lecture on radioactivity and the physics of atoms. Women are also encountered in other departments. Prof. Dr. Charlotte Leubuscher lectures on finance, Dr. Charlotte Lorenz on economic statistics, and Dr. Eva von Truetzschler-Fluegge on economic affairs.

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Heidelberg Broadcast

The New Year's Eve musical festival of the Heidelberg students was radiocast to American listeners-in, and during the weeks following many letters expressing thanks for the performance were received by the Heidelberg University from America. Not only the students' songs, but all accompanying sounds expressive of their customs at this festivity, as well as the ringing of the New Year's bells, were distinctly audible on the other side of the Atlantic. The letters state that the German-Americans were reminded of their own student days in the old country, and that the 100 per cent Americans were full of admiration for the novel way in which they were made acquainted with the German students' customs. The deep seriousness and wealth of melody in the old German songs, the youthful devotion to the pleasure of chorai singing and the impressive voices of the ancient bells conveyed a new tone-picture to America. Almost all the letters contained the request: "Repeat soon!"

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Mechanics of Short Selling

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial of February 20 on the subject of short selling can only be the product of one of two lines of thought. Gross ignorance with regard to the subject matter of the editorial in question on the one hand, or willful and malicious intention to mislead your readers on the other. It is possible that such a series of transactions as you relate in explanation of your editorial could take place. Granted, without knowing the truth, that such transactions do take place, but they are not the rule. They do not even constitute a respectable minority. These are facts which even haphazard investigation would disclose.

Have you the courage to prove as a common practice the theory of short selling which you expounded in your editorial? WALTER C. BALDWIN.

Seattle, Wash.

Editor's Note

The editorial referred to has displayed neither ignorance of the subject of short selling nor any attempt to distort the facts. The mechanics of the short sale in security markets are widely known to be those described in "A Long Setback for Shorts." They are not secret. The New York Stock Exchange frequently attempts to make clear to the public the various functions of an open security market and, it seems, would have corrected before now any widespread misinformation about the details of the short sale. Moreover, the famous Hughes Committee report on stock market practice makes it clear that the operation is as described in the article in question. Periodically there are published in financial papers and on financial news tickers rates at which stocks can be borrowed by short sellers to make deliveries as required by the exchanges.

"Only Cows, Yet—"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the February 7 Monitor entitled "Only Cows, Yet—" stated that butter production in the State of Washington was raised from 400 pounds per cow in former years to 5800 pounds per cow in 1931, or, as the substance of the article aimed, during this present so-called depression.

I was actively engaged in the dairy business in the State of Washington from 1917 to 1929, and have been in touch with its conditions in a district where some of these very highest records have been made, and also have as one of my personal acquaintances Dr. Prior, state veterinarian.

Since there was a great variance in the figures presented, I made inquiry of Dr. Prior regarding the article. As Dr. Prior pointed out, the 5800 pounds should have applied to milk production, not to butter fat, the average for which was about 218 pounds. J. A. LOTZGASELL.

Portland, Ore.